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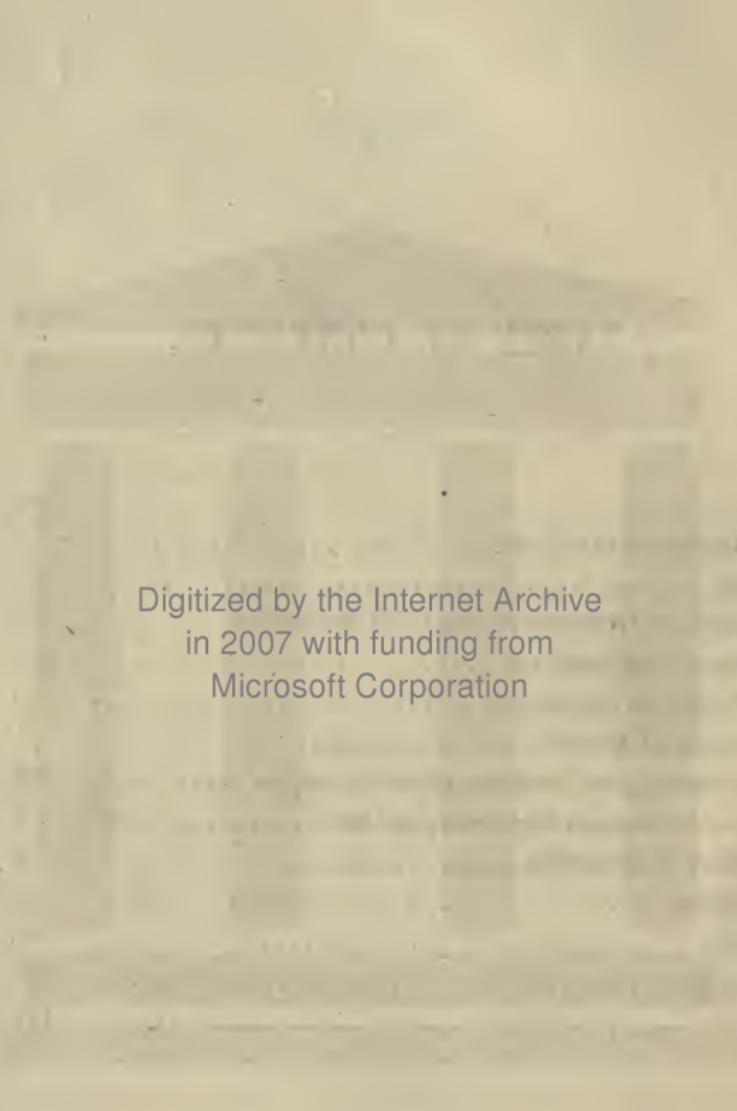
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INTRODUCTION TO THE ROOTS.

By the principal roots of the Latin language are to be understood those only which produce the great body of the language; and such has been the nature of the selection, that after these, and the vocabulary of derivatives, together with the rules for derivation, shall have been acquired, a pupil will not require to consult his dictionary more than about once on an average in every two hundred words he may meet with in the authors usually read.

It is of high importance that these root words be the *first* learned, because in this case all future readings will be but a repetition of words already known.

HOW TO USE THE BOOK.

Having previously acquired the inflections of substantives, adjectives, pronouns, and verbs, according to the usual grammars used in schools, the pupil proceeds to acquire the vocabulary of roots as follows:—

There are three vocabularies; one of substantives, one of adjectives, and one of verbs.

The left-hand column is the exact English of the Latin words; and, on the right is the English word derived therefrom, which will not only be found serviceable in assisting

the memory while getting them by heart, but, by the principle of association, will tend to fix them in the mind.

After reading half a page attentively, cover the Latin, and, by the assistance of the connecting idea or word derived, the Latin word will be recalled, as for instance, the word *aquila* will appear in *aquiline*, and *aqua* in *aquatic*; afterwards cover the English, and give the English for the Latin.

The vocabularies of substantives, adjectives, and verbs, are respectively divided into six lessons, but this number may be varied when necessary.

The English of particles, i. e. adverbs and conjunctions, &c. of common occurrence, is given at page 86, and may now be learned.

After having acquired the roots, proceed to the vocabulary of derivatives (previously perusing the introduction).

The following explanations of the marks of abbreviation, accents, genitives, and genders of substantives, are to be noticed attentively.

MARKS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

- m masculine
- f feminine
- n neuter
- c common
- i. e. (id est) that is
- in vocabulary, marks the accent
- s. v. f. sum vel fui
- pr. present tense
- perf. perfect tense
- part. participle
- sup. supine
- after the derived word in vocabulary, shows there is a note.
- “ over the latter of two vowels, denotes that each must be pronounced separately.

- † denotes the root word to be obsolete, and only used compounded.
- * affixed to perfects or supines, shows there are more than one.

ACCENTS.

In order to avoid pronouncing any of the words in the vocabulary improperly, the following rules are to be observed :

In words of two syllables the accent is to be on the first syllable.

In words of three or more syllables the accent is to be on the antepenultimate, i. e. the last but two; except where *marked long*, as *cratēra*, *culīna*, *castīgo*, *festīno*, &c., in which case the accent is to fall upon the vowel marked; or where the penultimate vowel is lengthened by its *position* before two consonants or the double consonants *x* and *z*.

Observe that the *a* in *avi* and *atum* of the first conjugation, and the *i* in *ivi* and *itum* of the fourth conjugation, are invariably pronounced long.

Almost all nouns of the third declension increase in the genitive case, i. e. have a syllable more than in the nominative, as *honor*, *honoris*. The syllable immediately before *is* is called the increment, and is to be pronounced short, in words of more than two syllables, unless marked long, as *arb-or*, *-oris*; *lab-or*, *-ōris*.

FORMATION OF THE GENITIVE.

As the formation of the genitive case of nouns of the third declension might perplex beginners, a list is here subjoined, of substantives, with their genitives at length, in the order

INTRODUCTION.

of the sections in the vocabulary, by reference to which the formation of the others will be apparent.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>
anguis	anguis	fœdus	fœderis
cinis	cineris	crus	cruris
daps	dapis	ebur	eboris
ædes	ædis	fur	furis
comes	comitis	far	farris
paries	parietis	agmen	agminis
cliens	clientis	arundo	arundinis
ars	artis	carbo	carbonis
tempestas	tempestatis	apex	apicis
dos	dotis	frux	frugis
salus	salutis	bos	bovis
color	coloris	cassis	cassidis
flos	floris	mare	maris
aër	aëris	mel	mellis
frater	fratris	caput	capitis
corpus	corporis	mœnia	mœnium

GENDERS OF SUBSTANTIVES.

RULES ACCORDING TO SIGNIFICATION.

Names of men	.	.	.	.	Masculine
Names of women	.	.	.	.	Feminine
Words which comprehend both sexes, as a parent, a citizen	.	.	.	.	Common
Names of trees, plants, &c.	.	.	.	.	Feminine

RULES ACCORDING TO THE TERMINATION OF THE
NOMINATIVE.

First declension	Feminine
Second (except those in um, which are always neuter)	Masculine

Masc.	Fem.	Neuters*
<i>end in</i>	<i>end in</i>	<i>end in</i>
o	as	ur
or	es	men
os	is	ar
er	do	us
n	go	e
	†s	
	x	
	io	
	us-utis	

Third has various termina- tions, but their gender may thus be known.		

Fourth (except those in u, which are always neuter)	Masculine
Fifth	Feminine

* *a*, *l*, *c*, *t*, are also neuter terminations; but as there are very few of them in the language, it is sufficient to notice them here; all that occur in the vocabulary are *sal*, *mel*, *lac*, and *caput*: nouns ending in *a* of the third declension are Greek words, as *thema*, *ātis*.

† *s* after a consonant, as *ars*, *pars*, &c.

INTRODUCTION.

EXCEPTIONS.

PLANTS.	<i>er mas.</i>		piscis sanguis unguis vermis	· m · m · m · m	murex vertex vortex	· m · m · m
	cadaver	· n				
	iter	· n	unguis	· m	vortex	· m
crocus	· m	ver	vermis	· m		
cupressus	· c	verber	· n	amnis	· c	calx
				cinis	· c	cortex
2nd DECL.		<i>as fem.</i>		finis	· c	silex
		as	· m	pulvis	· c	<i>ar neut.</i>
eremus	· f					lar
humus	· f	vas	· n	do fem.		· m
pelagus	· c			cardo	· m	
barbitus	· c	<i>es fem.</i>		ordo	· m	<i>us neut.</i>
*vulgus	· n	aes	· n			mus
		cespes	· m	go fem.		
3rd DECL.		fomes	· m	margo	· c	palus
		gurges	· m			tellus
<i>o mas.</i>		limes	· m	s fem.		grus
caro	· f	paries	· m	dens	· m	
		pes	· m	fons	· m	
		trames	· m	mons	· m	<i>l neut.</i>
<i>or mas.</i>				pons	· m	sol
aequor	· n	<i>is fem.</i>		tridens	· m	· m
cor	· n	collis	· m			4th DECL.
marmor	· n	crinis	· m	rudens	· c	domus
		ensis	· m	stirps	· c	manus
<i>os mas.</i>		funis	· m			tribus
dos	· f	ignis	· m	<i>x fem.</i>		
		lapis	· m	apex	· m	5th DECL.
os-oris	· n	mensis	· m	calix	· m	
os-ossis	· n	orbis	· m	frutex	· m	
		panis	· m	grex	· m	
				latex	· m	dies
						· c

* *Vulgus* is also masculine.

Note.—There are other exceptions in the language, but being of rare occurrence, they are omitted here as unnecessarily burthensome to the memory, and therefore reserved for the more mature scholar.

INTRODUCTION TO THE DERIVATIVES.

A PUPIL, who has previously made himself master of the principal roots of the Latin language, has but little, if any, difficulty afterwards in tracing the derivation of words. There are, however, certain derivatives whose signification could not be clearly ascertained from a mere knowledge of the root: a selection, therefore, of the most important of these has been made, and it will be found that, through the strong association afforded by their connexion with the roots, they can easily be acquired, and indelibly fixed in the mind.

Much might here be said as to the various mutations which words undergo in branching out into others; but as this inquiry, when pursued very minutely, is rather matter of curiosity than of practical utility, it is unnecessary to trouble the learner with more than the following observations, which, if properly attended to, will enable him to trace correctly to their roots the great body of derivatives.

The words produced by the roots have been comprehended, as above, under the general head of derivatives, but are properly to be divided into *compounds* and *derivatives*.

COMPOUNDS.

The principal composition which takes place in the Latin language is that of the preposition with the verb—here follow examples: the words in italics mark the force of the preposition.

PREPOSITIONS COMPOUNDED WITH VERBS.

averto
abscindo

to turn away
to cut from

DERIVATIVES.

<i>advenio</i>	to come <i>to</i>
<i>amplector</i>	to embrace or fold <i>about</i>
<i>antevenio</i>	to come <i>before</i>
<i>circumfundo</i>	to pour <i>around</i>
<i>conjungo</i>	to join <i>together</i>
<i>contradico</i>	to say <i>against</i>
<i>describo</i>	to write <i>of</i>
<i>demitto</i>	to send <i>down</i>
<i>diverto</i>	to turn in <i>different directions</i>
<i>disjungo</i>	to <i>disjoin</i>
<i>educo</i>	to lead <i>out of or from</i>
<i>exeo</i>	to go <i>out of or from</i>
<i>intrudo</i>	to thrust <i>into</i>
<i>inscribo</i>	to write <i>on</i>
<i>ingemo</i>	to groan <i>deeply</i>
<i>interpono</i>	to put <i>between</i>
<i>obtrudo</i>	to thrust <i>against</i>
<i>perforo</i>	to bore <i>through</i>
<i>postscribo</i>	to write <i>after</i>
<i>præmitto</i>	to send <i>before</i>
<i>prætero</i>	to pass <i>by</i>
<i>produco</i>	to lead <i>forth</i>
<i>reverto</i>	to turn <i>back</i>
<i>retego</i>	to uncover
<i>seduco</i>	to lead <i>aside</i>
<i>subscribo</i>	to write <i>under</i>
<i>subterfugio</i>	to fly <i>underneath</i>
<i>superfluo</i>	to flow <i>over or upon</i>
<i>transeo</i>	to pass <i>over or beyond</i>

Here observe, that very frequently, for the sake of euphony, the final consonant of the preposition is changed into the initial letter of the verb. Thus :

<i>ad and ligō</i>	<i>to bind</i> . becomes <i>alligo</i>	<i>to bind to</i>
<i>in and rigō</i>	<i>to water</i> . becomes <i>irrigō</i>	<i>to irrigate</i>
<i>con and misceo</i>	<i>to mix</i> . becomes <i>commisceo</i>	<i>to mix together</i>
<i>ob and fero</i>	<i>to bear</i> . becomes <i>offerō</i>	{ <i>to offer or bear to or</i>
<i>sub and fodio</i>	<i>to dig</i> . becomes <i>suffodio</i>	<i>against</i> <i>to dig under</i>

PREPOSITIONS COMPOUNDED WITH ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS.

in negatives, adjectives and adverbs, as	justus <i>just</i>	injustus <i>unjust</i>
	purus <i>pure</i>	impūrus <i>impure</i>
	dignus <i>worthy</i>	indignus <i>unworthy</i>
	prudens <i>prudent</i>	imprudens <i>imprudent</i>

per increases the signification of adjectives and adverbs, (except perfidus, perfidious,) as	carus <i>dear</i>	percārus <i>very dear</i>
	amplus <i>large</i>	peramplus <i>very large</i>
	multūm <i>much</i>	permultūm <i>very much</i>
	amantēr <i>lovingly</i>	peramanter <i>very lovingly</i>

sub diminishes the signification of adjectives and adverbs, as	dulcis <i>sweet</i>	subdulcis <i>rather sweet or sweetish</i>
	albus <i>white</i>	subalbus <i>rather white or whitish</i>
	ater <i>black</i>	subāter <i>rather black or blackish</i>
	aride <i>drily</i>	subaridē <i>somewhat drily</i>

Substantives, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs, are often compounded with each other, but are always apparent through previous acquaintance with the roots.

DERIVATIVES.

The greater portion of derived words have the following terminations, and are traced to their root as follows:

DERIVATIVE SUBSTANTIVES.

io from supine, as

act-io	iōnis	<i>an acting or action</i>	from actum sup. of ago, to act
cant-io	iōnis	<i>a singing</i>	.. cantum .. cano, to sing
mot-io	iōnis	<i>a moving or motion</i>	.. motum .. moveo, to move
vers-io	iōnis	<i>a turning or version</i>	.. versum .. verto, to turn

us from supine, as

actus	ūs	<i>an acting or act</i>	from actum sup. of ago, to act
cant-us	ūs	<i>a singing or song</i>	.. cantum .. cano, to sing
mot-us	ūs	<i>a moving or movement</i>	.. motum .. moveo, to move
vers-us	ūs	<i>a turning or verse</i>	.. versum .. verto, to turn

DERIVATIVES.

or from supine, as

amat-or	ōris	a lover	from amātum sup. of amo, to love
cant-or	ōris	a singer	. cantum . . . cano, to sing
genit-or	ōris	a father	. genitum . . . gigno, to beget
venāt-or	ōris	a hunter	. *venātus part. of venor, to hunt

trix from supine, as

amātr-ix	īcis	she that loves from amātum sup. of amo, to love
cantr-ix	īcis	she that sings . cantum . . . cano to sing
genitr-ix	īcis	a mother . genitum . . . gigno, to beget
venātr-ix	īcis	a huntress . *venātus part. of venor, to hunt

um from supine, as

dict-um	i	a word or thing spoken, from dictum sup. of dico, to say
fact-um	i	a deed or thing done . factum . facio, to make
tect-um	i	a house or thing covered . tectum . tego, to cover
sert-um	i	{ a garland or thing in- } . sertum . sero, to wreath terwreathed

ura from supine, as

cultūr-a	æ	culture from cultum sup. of colo, to till
mixtūr-a	æ	ixture . mixtum . . . misceo, to mix
pictūr-a	æ	picture . pictum . . . pingo, to paint
scriptūr-a	æ	scripture . scriptum . . . scribo, to write

men from pr. tense and supine, as

fulcim-en	inis	a prop from fulcio to prop
tegm-en	inis	a covering . tego to cover
acūm-en	inis	a point . acūtum sup. of acuo, to sharpen
volūm-en	inis	a volume . volūtum . . . volvo, to roll

mentum from supine, as

argument-um	i	argument from argūtum sup. of arguo, to argue
ligament-um	i	ligament . ligātum . . . ligo, to bind
monument-um	i	monument . monitum . . . moneo, to advise
nutriment-um	i	nutriment . nutritum . . . nutrio, to nourish

* Venatus] when the root verb is deponent, the derivative is formed from the participle in the same manner as the supine of an active verb.

tas from adjectives, as

æquit-as	ātis	<i>equity</i> from æquus	<i>equal</i>
atrocit-as	ātis	<i>atrocious</i> . atrox	<i>atrocious</i>
asperit-as	ātis	<i>asperity</i> . asper	<i>rough</i>
suavit-as	ātis	<i>suavity</i> . suavis	<i>sweet</i>

acitas from adjectives in ax (see page xvi), as

audacit-as	ātis	<i>audacity</i> from audax	<i>audacious</i>
capacit-as	ātis	<i>capacity</i> capax	<i>capacious</i>
feracit-as	ātis	<i>fruitfulness</i> ferax	<i>fruitful</i> x
voracit-as	ātis	<i>voracity</i> . vorax	<i>voracious</i>

tia from adjectives, as

duriti-a	æ	<i>hardness</i> from durus	<i>hard</i>
grati-a	æ	<i>grace</i> . gratus	<i>grateful</i>
lætiti-a	æ	<i>joy</i> . lætus	<i>joyful</i>
clementi-a	æ	<i>clemency</i> . clemens	<i>merciful</i>

DIMINUTIVE SUBSTANTIVES.

Diminutive substantives are for the most part formed by changing, in the first declension, A into ULA: in the second, US into ULUS, UM into ULUM, and UM after a vowel into OLUM; and in the third declension, by adding CULUS, CULA, or CULUM to the nominative, according to the gender of the root, as

FIRST DECLENSION.

gemm-a	æ	<i>a gem</i>	gemmula	<i>a little gem</i>
gutt-a	æ	<i>a drop</i>	guttula	<i>a little drop</i>
rip-a	æ	<i>a bank</i>	ripula	<i>a little bank</i>
rot-a	æ	<i>a wheel</i>	rotula	<i>a little wheel</i>

SECOND DECLENSION.

glob-us	i	<i>a globe</i>	globulus	<i>a little globe</i>
ram-us	i	<i>a branch</i>	ramulus	<i>a little branch</i>
sacc-us	i	<i>a sack</i>	sacculus	<i>a little sack</i>
puer	i	<i>a boy</i>	puerulus	<i>a little boy</i>

from adjectives, as

æquo	<i>to equal</i>	<i>from æquus, a</i>	<i>um</i>	<i>equal</i>
cæco	<i>to make blind</i>	<i>. cæcus, a</i>	<i>um</i>	<i>blind</i>
duro	<i>to harden</i>	<i>. durus, a</i>	<i>um</i>	<i>hard</i>
firmo	<i>to strengthen</i>	<i>. firmus, a</i>	<i>um</i>	<i>firm</i>
aspero	<i>to make rough</i>	<i>from asper, era erum</i>	<i>rough</i>	
lacero	<i>to tear</i>	<i>. lacer, era erum</i>	<i>torn</i>	
celebro	<i>to celebrate</i>	<i>. celeber, bris</i>		<i>celebrated</i>
celero	<i>to hasten</i>	<i>. celer, eris</i>		<i>swift</i>

from substantives and adjectives in is, as

finio	<i>to end</i>	<i>from finis, is</i>	<i>an end</i>
vestio	<i>to clothe</i>	<i>. vestis, is</i>	<i>a garment</i>
lenio	<i>to allay</i>	<i>. lenis, is</i>	<i>mild</i>
mollio	<i>to soften</i>	<i>. mollis, is</i>	<i>soft</i>

FREQUENTATIVE VERBS imply *frequency*: they are formed from the supines of other verbs by changing *um* into *o*, *to*, or *ito*, and are always of the *first* conjugation.

DESIDERATIVE VERBS imply *desire*: they are formed from the supines of other verbs by changing *um* into *urio*, and are always of the *fourth* conjugation.

INCEPTIVE VERBS imply *beginning*: and are formed from the present tense of other verbs by changing *o* into *sco*, they retain the perfect tense of the root verb, and are always of the *third* conjugation.

FREQUENTATIVE VERBS.

<i>pello</i>	<i>pepuli</i>	<i>pulsum</i>	<i>to beat</i>	<i>gives pulso</i>	<i>to beat often</i>	<i>whence pulsatio</i>	<i>pulsation</i>
<i>hæreo</i>	<i>hæsi</i>	<i>hæsum</i>	<i>to stick</i>	<i>hæsito</i>	<i>to stick often</i>	<i>hæsitatio</i>	<i>hesitation</i>

DESIDERATIVE VERBS.

<i>edo</i>	<i>edi</i>	<i>esum</i>	<i>to eat</i>	<i>gives esurio</i>	<i>to desire to eat</i>	<i>whence esuries</i>	<i>hunger</i>
<i>pario</i>	<i>peperi</i>	<i>partum</i>	<i>to bring forth</i>	<i>parturio</i>	<i>to desire to bring forth</i>	<i>parturitio</i>	<i>parturition</i>

INCEPTIVE VERBS.

<i>madeo</i>	<i>madui</i>	—	<i>to be wet</i>	<i>gives madesco</i>	<i>to begin to be wet</i>
<i>floreo</i>	<i>florui</i>	—	<i>to flower</i>	<i>floresco</i>	<i>to begin to flower.</i>

DERIVATIVE ADVERBS.

The greater part of derivative adverbs end in **E** and **TER**, and are formed from adjectives and present participles as follows :

dignē	<i>worthily</i>	<i>from</i> dignus	<i>worthy</i>
late	<i>widely</i>	. latus	<i>wide</i>
obscūrē	<i>obscurely</i>	. obscūrus	<i>obscure</i>
sevērē	<i>severely</i>	. sevērus	<i>severe</i>
facilē	<i>easily</i>	<i>from</i> facilis	<i>easy</i>
sublīmē	<i>on high</i>	. sublīmis	<i>lofty</i>
tristē	<i>sadly</i>	. tristis	<i>sad</i>
turpē	<i>basely</i>	. turpis	<i>base</i>
brevitēr	<i>shortly</i>	<i>from</i> brevis	<i>short</i>
fortitēr	<i>bravely</i>	. fortis	<i>brave or strong</i>
gravitēr	<i>gravely</i>	. gravis	<i>heavy</i>
suavitēr	<i>sweetly</i>	. suavis	<i>sweet</i>
amantēr	<i>lovingly</i>	<i>from</i> amans	<i>loving</i>
libentēr	<i>willingly</i>	. libens	<i>willing</i>

ROOTS.

ROOT SUBSTANTIVES.

FIRST DECLENSION.

FIRST LESSON.

Wing	<i>f. ala</i>	æ	<i>whence</i>	alacrity
anchor	<i>f. anchora</i>	æ	...	anchorage
hand maid	<i>f. ancilla</i>	æ	...	ancillary —
water	<i>f. aqua</i>	æ	...	aquatic
eagle	<i>f. aquila</i>	æ	..	aquiline —
altar	<i>f. ara</i>	æ	..	Arabella —
a chest	<i>f. arca</i>	æ	..	ark
sand	<i>f. arēna</i>	æ	..	an arena —
hall	<i>f. aula</i>	æ	..	hall
breeze	<i>f. aura</i>	æ	..	air
oats	<i>f. avēna</i>	æ	..	avenage —
berry	<i>f. bacca</i>	æ	..	baccated —
beard	<i>f. barba</i>	æ	..	barber
beast	<i>f. bestia</i>	æ	..	bestial

Ancillary] i. e. subservient to.

Aquiline] from *aquila*, an *eagle*, is derived the word *aquiline*; whence *aquiline* nose, from its similarity to the beak of an *eagle*.

Arabella] a woman's name, from *ara*, an *altar*, and *bella*, fair.

An arena] is an enclosed place for fighters, so called from *arena*, because covered with *sand* to drink up the blood.

Avenage] i. e. a certain quantity of *oats* paid to a landlord by a tenant instead of rent: *avena* likewise signifies an oaten straw, a pipe.

Baccated] i. e. set with *berries*—*bacca* is poetically used to signify a pearl, as *collo monile baccatum*, a pearl necklace. Hence also is derived the term, *Artium Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Arts, compounded of *bacca*, a *berry*, and *laurus*, a laurel, because formerly they were crowned with a wreath composed of the berries of the laurel.

mid-winter	<i>f. bruma</i>	æ	<i>whence brumal</i> —
chamber	<i>f. camera</i>	æ	. . . <i>camera obscura</i> —
keel	<i>f. carīna</i>	æ	. . . to careen —
cottage	<i>f. casa</i>	æ	. . . <i>case</i> —
chestnut	<i>f. castanea</i>	æ	. . . <i>chestnut</i>
chain	<i>f. catēna</i>	æ	. . . <i>concatenation</i>
cause	<i>f. causa</i>	æ	. . . <i>causal</i>
cell	<i>f. cella</i>	æ	. . . <i>cellar</i>
wax	<i>f. cera</i>	æ	. . . <i>cerate</i> —
paper	<i>f. charta</i>	æ	. . . <i>chart</i>
a chord	<i>f. chorda</i>	æ	. . . <i>harpsichord</i>
harp	<i>f. cithara</i>	æ	. . . <i>guitar</i>
pigeon	<i>f. columba</i>	æ	. . . <i>a columbary</i> —
column	<i>f. columna</i>	æ	. . . <i>a column</i>
hair	<i>f. coma</i>	æ	. . . to comb <i>COMET</i>
conch	<i>f. concha</i>	æ	. . . <i>a conch</i>
abundance	<i>f. copia</i>	æ	. . . <i>copious</i> —
crown	<i>f. corōna</i>	æ	. . . <i>coronet</i>
rib or side	<i>f. costa</i>	æ	. . . to <i>accost</i> —
goblet	<i>f. cratera</i>	æ	. . . <i>a crater</i> —
crest	<i>f. crista</i>	æ	. . . <i>crested</i>
kitchen	<i>f. culīna</i>	æ	. . . <i>culinary</i>
fault	<i>f. culpa</i>	æ	. . . <i>culpable</i>
eare	<i>f. cura</i>	æ	. . . <i>a sinecure</i> —

Brumal] *bruma* properly signifies *the shortest day in winter*, and is derived from the superlative of *brevis*, short, of which it is a contraction: thus, *brevissima* becomes by syncope *brevima*, then *breuma*, lastly *bruma*.

Camera obscura] a darkened *room* or *place*, into which a beam of light being admitted, the images of external objects are exhibited distinctly in their natural colours by means of a proper apparatus. In portable cameras, the box, wherein the apparatus is fixed, is the darkened room or place.

To careen] i. e. to scrape or clean the bottom of a *vessel*. *Carina* is frequently used to express the *vessel* itself.

Casa] *casa*, a *cottage*, properly signifies a small dwelling place, of very little solidity, and made of poor materials: whence is derived the word *case*, signifying an outward covering, box, sheath, &c.

Cerate] i. e. medicine made of *wax*.

Camera obscura] i. e. a *dove-cot* or *pigeon-house*.

Copious] *copia*, in the plural number, signifies *forces*.

To accost] i. e. to go up to the *side* of one.

A crater] from *cratera*, a *goblet*, comes a *crater*; i. e. the mouth of a volcano or burning mountain, so called from being hollow like a cup or goblet.

Sinecure] is compounded of *sine*, without, and *cura*, care, an office which has revenue without any employment.

a court	<i>f. curia</i>	æ	<i>whence curiality</i> —
deer	<i>f. dama</i>	æ	• . . <i>un daim</i> (Fr.)
letter	<i>f. epistola</i>	æ	• . . <i>epistolary</i>
food	<i>f. esca</i>	æ	• . . <i>esculent</i> —
fable	<i>f. fabula</i>	æ	• . . <i>fabulous</i>
fame	<i>f. fama</i>	æ	• . . <i>famous</i>
woman	<i>f. femina</i>	æ	• . . <i>feminine</i>
window	<i>f. fenestra</i>	æ	• . . <i>fenestral</i> —
wild beast	<i>f. fera</i>	æ	• . . <i>ferocious</i>
flame	<i>f. flamma</i>	æ	• . . <i>flammable</i>
form	<i>f. forma</i>	æ	• . . <i>formation</i>
helmet	<i>f. galea</i>	æ	• . . <i>galeated</i> —
wealth	<i>f. gaza</i>	æ	• . . <i>a gazette</i> —
gem	<i>f. gemma</i>	æ	• . . <i>gem</i>
glebe	<i>f. gleba</i>	æ	• . . <i>glebe land</i>
glory	<i>f. gloria</i>	æ	• . . <i>glorious</i>
throat	<i>f. gula</i>	æ	• . . <i>gullet</i>
drop	<i>f. gutta</i>	æ	• . . <i>gutter</i>
spear	<i>f. hasta</i>	æ	• . . <i>hastated</i> —
grass	<i>f. herba</i>	æ	• . . <i>herbage</i>
history	<i>f. historia</i>	æ	• . . <i>historian</i>
hour	<i>f. hora</i>	æ	• . . <i>hourly</i>
victim	<i>f. hostia</i>	æ	• . . <i>the Host</i> — <i>hostage</i>
island	<i>f. insula</i>	æ	• . . <i>peninsula</i> —
anger	<i>f. ira</i>	æ	• . . <i>irascible</i>
gate	<i>f. janua</i>	æ	• . . <i>January</i> —
tear	<i>f. lachryma</i>	æ	• . . <i>lachrymal</i>
wool	<i>f. lana</i>	æ	• . . <i>flannel</i>

Curiality] i. e. the privileges or retinue of a *court*.

Esculent] i. e. good for *food*, eatable.

Fenestral] i. e. belonging to a *window*.

Galeated] in Botany, signifies hooded; i. e. having a flower like a *helmet*.

A gazette] from *gaza*, *wealth*, is derived the Venetian word *gazetta*, a small coin; the newspaper first published at Venice, being sold for a *gazetta*, took its name therefrom, whence *gazette*.

Hastated] in Botany, signifies having a leaf like the head of a *spear*.

The Host] from *hostia*, a *victim*, comes the *Host*; i. e. the consecrated wafer offered as the *victim* in the Romish church.

Peninsula] from *pene*, almost, and *insula*, an *island*.

January] so called because it is the *gate* or opening of the year.

ROOT SUBSTANTIVES.

lb. scales	<i>f. libra</i>	æ	<i>whence £—libration—</i>
line	<i>f. linea</i>	æ	. . . to delineate
tongue	<i>f. lingua</i>	æ	. . . linguist
letter	<i>f. litera</i>	æ	. . . literal
moon	<i>f. luna</i>	æ	. . . lunatic —
the moon water	<i>f. lympha</i>	æ	. . . ^{delirious} limpid
machine	<i>f. machina</i>	æ	. . . machinery
stain	<i>f. macula</i>	æ	. . . immaculate
breast	<i>f. mamma</i>	æ	. . . mamma
table	<i>f. mensa</i>	æ	. . . mensal —
goal	<i>f. meta</i>	æ	. . . metes —
a grain	<i>f. mica</i>	æ	. . . micacious —
mill; flour	<i>f. mola</i>	æ	. . . meal
delay	<i>f. mora</i>	æ	. . . to demur
song	<i>f. musa</i>	æ	. . . musical
sailor	<i>f. nauta</i>	æ	. . . nautical
square rule	<i>f. norma</i>	æ	. . . enormous —
nymph	<i>f. nympha</i>	æ	. . . nymph
olive tree	<i>f. olea</i>	æ	. . . olive
coast	<i>f. ora</i>	æ	. . . the horizon —
long robe	<i>f. palla</i>	æ	. . . a pall
hand	<i>f. palma</i>	æ	. . . palmistry —
palm tree	<i>f. palma</i>	æ	. . . a palmer —
patera	<i>f. patera</i>	æ	. . . a patera —

£—libration] from *libra*; a *pound*, comes *£*, for a *pound sterling*, and *lb.* a *pound* in weight.

Lunatic] so called from the supposed influence of the *moon* on insane persons.

Mensal] i. e. belonging to, or transacted at the *table*.

Metes] from *meta*, a *goal*, is derived *metes*, a term in law signifying limits; as, in judgment in dower, to recover *per metas et bundas*, by *metes* and *bounds*.

Micacious] i. e. glittering like small particles, as *grains* of sand, salt, &c.

Enormous] i. e. out of *square*.

The horizon] *ora*, a *coast*, is derived from the Greek *ὅρος*, a boundary, because a coast is the extremity of the land; hence also comes *horizon*, which signifies the extreme line or circle which bounds the view.

Palmistry] a pretended art of foretelling fortune by the lines of the *palm* of the hand.

A palmer] a name given to pilgrims when they returned from the Holy Land, because they carried branches of the *palm tree*.

A patera] a kind of broad goblet (from *pateo*, to lie open) used for libations at sacrifices.

country	<i>f.</i> patria	æ	<i>whence</i> patriotic
wing	<i>f.</i> penna	æ	. . pen
tennis-ball	<i>f.</i> pila	æ	. . a pill
stroke	<i>f.</i> plaga	æ	. . plague
region	<i>f.</i> plaga	æ	. . place
plant	<i>f.</i> planta	æ	. . plantation
feather	<i>f.</i> pluma	æ	. . plumage
punishment	<i>f.</i> poena	æ	. . penal
gate	<i>f.</i> porta	æ	. . portal —
prey	<i>f.</i> praeda	æ	. . predatory
prow	<i>f.</i> prora	æ	. . a prore —
fight	<i>f.</i> pugna	æ	. . pugnacious
purple	<i>f.</i> purpura	æ	. . purple
chink	<i>f.</i> rima	æ	. . rimose —
bank	<i>f.</i> ripa	æ	. . to ripple —
rose	<i>f.</i> rosa	æ	. . rosy
wheel	<i>f.</i> rota	æ	. . rotatory
wrinkle	<i>f.</i> ruga	æ	. . rugged

SECOND LESSON.

arrow	<i>f.</i> sagitta	æ	. . Sagittarius —
boat	<i>f.</i> scapha	æ	. . skiff
scene	<i>f.</i> scena	æ	. . scenery
school	<i>f.</i> schola	æ	. . scholar
spark	<i>f.</i> scintilla	æ	. . scintillation —
bristle	<i>f.</i> seta	æ	. . setaceous —
ear of corn	<i>f.</i> spica	æ	. . a spike
thorn	<i>f.</i> spina	æ	. . the spine —

Portal] The principal gate at the entrance of the seraglio at Constantinople is a noble structure of marble, built by Mahomet II., as recorded by an inscription thereon in gold and azure, and is guarded by fifty mutes who converse by signs. This gate was called by way of eminence the Porte, from *porta*, a gate; whence the name of THE PORTE, a title, by which the Court of the Ottoman Empire is now generally distinguished.

A prore] i. e. the *prow*, or fore part of a ship.

Rimose] i. e. full of *chinks*.

To ripple] from *ripa*, the *bank of a river*, comes *ripula*, a little bank; and thence comes to ripple, as applied to little streams of running water.

Sagittarius] the *Archer*, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

Scintillation] i. e. a *sparkling*.

Setaceous] i. e. *bristly*, set with strong hairs.

The spine] the spine or back-bone is so called from its similarity to a *thorn* stick.

foam	<i>f.</i> spuma	æ	whence spume
scale of fish	<i>f.</i> squama	æ	. . . squamosity —
star	<i>f.</i> stella	æ	. . . constellation —
drop	<i>f.</i> stilla	æ	. . . distillation —
straw	<i>f.</i> stipula	æ	. . . to stipulate —
leg	<i>f.</i> sura	æ	. . . sural —
syllable	<i>f.</i> syllaba	æ	. . . syllable
wood	<i>f.</i> sylva	æ	. . . sylvan
tavern	<i>f.</i> taberna	æ	. . . tavern
plank	<i>f.</i> tabula	æ	. . . tabular —
web	<i>f.</i> tela	æ	. . . toils —
earth	<i>f.</i> terra	æ	. . . terrestrial —
shell	<i>f.</i> testa	æ	. . . testaceous
gown	<i>f.</i> toga	æ	. . . the Toga —
tunic	<i>f.</i> tunica	æ	. . . tunic
crowd	<i>f.</i> turba	æ	. . . turbid
troop	<i>f.</i> turma	æ	. . . turmoil —
shadow	<i>f.</i> umbra	æ	. . . umbrageous
wave	<i>f.</i> unda	æ	. . . undulation
cow	<i>f.</i> vacca	æ	. . . vaccination —
vein	<i>f.</i> vena	æ	. . . vein
pardon	<i>f.</i> venia	æ	. . . venial
slave	<i>m.</i> verna	æ	. . . vernacular —

Squamosity] i. e. the being covered with *scales*.

Constellation] from *con*, together, and *stella*, a *star*; i. e. a cluster of stars, or stars together.

Distillation] i. e. a *dropping* from.

To stipulate] to stipulate is strictly to settle terms beforehand, in sign whereof it was anciently the custom with buyers and sellers to break a *straw* between them, by joining which, on meeting again, they recognized the bargain.

Sural] *sura* is properly *the calf of the leg*, and thence comes *sural* in Anatomy, which signifies belonging to the calf.

Tabular] *tabula* is strictly a *plank*; planks, being placed on tressels, gave the name of table; whence also, tablets, little planks of ivory.

Toils] from *tela*, a *web*, is derived the term *toils*, i. e. any net or snare woven or meshed.

Terrestrial] from *terra*, the *earth*, also comes *interment*; hence also *terrier*, a dog that follows the game under ground.

The *Toga*] a *gown* worn by the Romans.

Turmoil] *turma*, a *troop* of *horsemen*, is derived from a Greek word signifying tumultuous: hence is derived *turmoil*, i. e. confusion, trouble, &c.

Vaccination] vaccination is the inoculating with a virus or matter taken from a *cow*.

Vernacular] *verna* is properly a *home-born slave*; *vernacular* therefore signifies native, belonging to one's own country, as *vernacular tongue*, *idiom*, &c.

way	<i>f.</i> via	æ	whence to deviate —
wand	<i>f.</i> virga	æ	. . . a verger —
life	<i>f.</i> vita	æ	. . . vital

PLURALS.

banquet	<i>f.</i> epulæ	arum	. . . epulation —
threats	<i>f.</i> minæ	arum	. . . to menace
darkness	<i>f.</i> tenebræ	arum	. . . tenebrosity —
folding doors	<i>f.</i> valvæ	arum	. . . a valve —

SECOND DECLENSION.

heap	<i>m.</i> acervus	i	. . . to acervate —
lamb	<i>m.</i> agnus	i	. . . Agnus Dei —
friend	<i>m.</i> amīcus	i	. . . amicable
corner	<i>m.</i> angulus	i	. . . angular
mind ; courage	<i>m.</i> animus	i	. . . animated
year	<i>m.</i> annus	i	. . . annual
arbutus	<i>f.</i> arbutus	i	. . . the arbutus
autumn	<i>m.</i> autumnus	i	. . . autumnal
wine	<i>m.</i> Bacchus	i	. . . bacchanalian
bench	<i>m.</i> bancus	i	. . . bankrupt —
pack horse	<i>m.</i> caballus	i	. . . cavalry
laughter	<i>m.</i> cachinnus	i	. . . cachinnation —
cask	<i>m.</i> cadus	i	. . . a cade —

To deviate] i. e. to go from, or out of, *the way*.

A verger] an inferior officer who carries a *wand*.

Epulation] extravagant *feasting*.

Tenebrosity] i. e. darkness, gloom.

A valve] valve, in Anatomy, is a thin membrane, like a *door*, in divers cavities and vessels of the body, which affords a passage to the air, humours, food, &c., and, by reason of opening but one way, prevents a return of whatsoever has once passed through. Valves in mechanics, as in steam engines, balloons, &c., are on the same principle.

To acervate] i. e. to heap up.

Agnus Dei] the *Lamb* of God; a little crucifix worn by religious persons in Catholic countries.

A bankrupt] from *bancus*, a *bench*, comes bankrupt. This word is immediately derived from the Italian *banco*, and *rotto*, broken, from *rumpo*, to break. The money-changers in Italy used to sit on benches, and, when any of them failed in meeting the demands made upon them, their bench was broken. This custom still prevails in Naples, particularly amongst fruit-sellers and those who expose articles on benches in the public places.

Cachinnation] i. e. loud laughter.

A cade] a cag, a little *cask* or barrel.

reed	<i>m.</i> <i>calamus</i>	i	<i>whence</i> a calamist —
brawn	<i>m.</i> <i>callus</i>	i	. . . callous
hearth	<i>m.</i> <i>camīnus</i>	i	. . . a chimney
plain	<i>m.</i> <i>campus</i>	i	. . . champaign —
cheese	<i>m.</i> <i>caseus</i>	i	. . . cheese
stag	<i>m.</i> <i>cervus</i>	i	. . . un cerf (Fr.)
choir	<i>m.</i> <i>chorus</i>	i	. . . chorral
food	<i>m.</i> <i>cibus</i>	i	. . . cibarious —
circle	<i>m.</i> <i>circus</i>	i	. . . circular
side of hill	<i>m.</i> <i>clivus</i>	i	. . . cliff
cone	<i>m.</i> <i>conus</i>	i	. . . conical
raven	<i>m.</i> <i>corvus</i>	i	. . . crow
saffron	<i>m.</i> <i>crocus</i>	i	. . . a crocus
heap	<i>m.</i> <i>cumulus</i>	i	. . . accumulation
wedge	<i>m.</i> <i>cuneus</i>	i	. . . coin —
cypress	<i>c.</i> <i>cupressus</i>	i	. . . cypress
swan	<i>m.</i> <i>cycnus</i>	i	. . . cygnet
God	<i>m.</i> <i>Deus</i>	i	. . . Deity
finger	<i>m.</i> <i>digitus</i>	i	. . . digit
quoit	<i>m.</i> <i>discus</i>	i	. . . disk —
God, saint	<i>m.</i> <i>Divus</i>	i	. . . Divinity
guile	<i>m.</i> <i>dolus</i>	i	. . . subdolous —
lord	<i>m.</i> <i>dominus</i>	i	. . . dominion
bush	<i>m.</i> <i>dumus</i>	i	. . . dumosity —
horse	<i>m.</i> <i>equus</i>	i	. . . equestrian
desert	<i>f.</i> <i>erēmus</i>	i	. . . hermit
servant	<i>m.</i> <i>famulus</i>	i	. . . familiar
son	<i>m.</i> <i>filius</i>	i	. . . filial
hearth	<i>m.</i> <i>focus</i>	i	. . . a focus —

A calamist] i. e. one who pipes or plays on a *reed*.

Champaign] i. e. the open country.

Cibarious] i. e. relating to food.

Coin] from *cuneus*, a *wedge*, is derived *coin*, so called because the metal is cut into wedges in order to be coined.

Disk] disk signifies the body or face of the sun, moon, or stars, as they appear to the eye, so called from *discus*, a *quoit*, from its resemblance thereto.

Subdolous] crafty, full of *guile*.

Dumosity] i. e. the being overgrown with bushes.

A focus] focus is literally the place where the fire was made, whence it is used to express the exact point where the rays of the sun meet together by means of a burning-glass.

paint	<i>m.</i> <i>fucus</i>	i	<i>whence</i>	fucated —
smoke	<i>m.</i> <i>fumus</i>	i	.	fume
bottom	<i>m.</i> <i>fundus</i>	i	.	fundamental
cock	<i>m.</i> <i>gallus</i>	i	.	gallinaceous —
sword	<i>m.</i> <i>gladius</i>	i	.	gladiators —
globe	<i>m.</i> <i>globus</i>	i	.	globular
hook	<i>m.</i> <i>hamus</i>	i	.	hamated
garden	<i>m.</i> <i>hortus</i>	i	.	horticulture —
shoulder	<i>m.</i> <i>humerus</i>	i	.	humeral —
ground	<i>f.</i> <i>humus</i>	i	.	to <i>inhume</i> —
joke	<i>m.</i> <i>jocus</i>	i	.	jocund
arm	<i>m.</i> <i>lacertus</i>	i	.	a lizard —
laurel	<i>f.</i> <i>laurus</i>	i	.	Poet laureate —
mud	<i>m.</i> <i>limus</i>	i	.	slime
place	<i>m.</i> { <i>locus</i> ; <i>pl.</i> <i>loci</i> ; <i>and n.</i> <i>loca</i> } i	.	.	local
wolf	<i>m.</i> <i>lupus</i>	i	.	Lupercal —
lamp	<i>m.</i> <i>lychnus</i>	i	.	a link
husband	<i>m.</i> <i>maritus</i>	i	.	marriage
manner	<i>m.</i> <i>modus</i>	i	.	mode
disease	<i>m.</i> <i>morbis</i>	i	.	morbid
world	<i>m.</i> <i>mundus</i>	i	.	mundane
wall	<i>m.</i> <i>murus</i>	i	.	to <i>immure</i>
nerve	<i>m.</i> <i>nervus</i>	i	.	nervous
nest	<i>m.</i> <i>nidus</i>	i	.	to <i>nidulate</i> —

Fucated] i. e. disguised with *paint*.

Gallinaceous] from *gallus*, a cock, comes *gallina*, a hen, and thence *gallinaceus*, i. e. belonging to the order of birds termed *gallinæ*.

Gladiators] from *gladius*, a *sword*, is derived the term gladiators, i. e. persons retained among the Romans to fight for the entertainment of the people.

Horticulture] i. e. the art of cultivating gardens.

Humeral] i. e. belonging to the shoulders.

To *inhume*] to bury or put in the ground; from *humus*, *the ground*, also comes *posthumous* works; i. e. works published after one's death.

A lizard) *lacertus* properly signifies the part of the arm from the elbow to the wrist; hence it also signifies a *lizard*, because of the similarity of its feet to the part of the arm called *lacertus*.

Poet laureate] i. e. the king's poet, crowned with laurel.

Lupercal] the *Lupercalia* were solemn sacrifices in honour of the god Pan, and so called because held at the foot of Mount Palatine, where Romulus and Remus were fostered by a she *wolf*.

To *nidulate*] i. e. to make or build a *nest*.

THIRD LESSON.

knot	<i>m.</i> nodus	i	<i>whence</i> a noose
number	<i>m.</i> numerus	i	. . . numerous
money	<i>m.</i> nummus	i	. . . summary —
ocean	<i>m.</i> oceanus	i	. . . the ocean
eye	<i>m.</i> oculus	i	. . . <i>œulist</i>
village	<i>m.</i> pagus	i	. . . Pagan —
stake	<i>m.</i> palus	i	. . . paling
sea	<i>n.</i> pelagus	i	. . . <i>Archipelago</i> —
food	<i>c.</i> penus	i	. . . Penates —
hair	<i>m.</i> pilus	i	. . . caterpillar —
pine tree	<i>f.</i> pinus	i	. . . a pine
pole	<i>m.</i> polus	i	. . . the Poles
sea	<i>m.</i> pontus	i	. . . the <i>Hellespont</i> —
people	<i>m.</i> populus	i	. . . populous
a poplar	<i>f.</i> populus	i	. . . poplar
cluster	<i>m.</i> racēmus	i	. . . a race —
ray	<i>m.</i> radius	i	. . . radiant
branch	<i>m.</i> ramus	i	. . . ramification
oar	<i>m.</i> remus	i	. . . <i>trireme</i> —
stream	<i>m.</i> rivus	i	. . . rivulet

Summary] i. e. relating to *money*.

Pagan] so called because the *villages* continued heathen after the cities were converted to Christianity.

The Archipelago] from *pelagus*, the *sea*, comes the *Archipelago*, a sea between Europe and Asia, containing the islands anciently called the Cyclades and Sporades.

Penates] the household gods of the Romans; the name is derived from *penus*, which comprehends all kind of *food* appertaining to the household.

Caterpillar] from *pilus*, *hair*, comes caterpillar; i. e. an insect having hair like a cat. The French call it *châtre pileuse*.

The Hellespont] a strait between Greece and Asia, now called the *Dardanelles*; Hellè, the daughter of Athamas, king of Thebes, having been drowned therein, it was called the *sea of Hellè*; i. e. the Hellespont, from Hellè, and *pontus*, the *sea*.

A race] *racēmus*, a *cluster*, is derived from *ramus*, a branch; and *ramus*, a branch, from *radix*, a root. A race (i. e. a family or nation) is strictly the offspring or generations immediately proceeding from branches, which sprang from some single root or stock, whose name they bear, in like manner as the cluster from the branch, and the branch from the trunk or root. Thus we say, generally, the existing generation is the race of Adam; and particularly, the Jews are a race belonging to the twelve tribes or branches, which sprung from Israel, the original root or trunk. For this reason I think that the word race is immediately derived from *racēmus*, and not from *radix*, as stated in most Etymological Dictionaries.

Trireme] a Roman vessel with three benches of *oars*; bireme, two *oars*, &c.

bag	<i>m.</i> saccus	i	whence sack
high rock	<i>m.</i> scopulus	i	scope —
slave	<i>m.</i> servus	i	. . servile
a hissing	<i>m.</i> sibilus	i	. . sibilation —
sleep	<i>m.</i> somnus	i	. . somniferous —
sound	<i>m.</i> sonus	i	. . sonorous
spur	<i>m.</i> stimulus	i	. . to stimulate
juice	<i>m.</i> succus	i	. . succulent
furrow	<i>m.</i> sulcus	i	. . sulcated —
whisper	<i>m.</i> susurrus	i	. . susurration —
hell	<i>m.</i> Tartarus	i	. . tartarean
bull	<i>m.</i> taurus	i	. . the Minotaur —
boundary	<i>m.</i> terminus	i	. . termination
treasure	<i>m.</i> thesaurus	i	. . treasure
triumph	<i>m.</i> triumphus	i	. . triumphal
trunk of tree	<i>m.</i> truncus	i	. . truncheon —
tube	<i>m.</i> tubus	i	. . tube
tyrant	<i>m.</i> tyrannus	i	. . tyranny
stake	<i>m.</i> vallus	i	. . circumvallation —
wind	<i>m.</i> ventus	i	. . to ventilate
street	<i>m.</i> vicus	i	. . vicinity
wool or hair	<i>m.</i> villus	i	. . villous —
com. people <i>m.</i> & <i>n.</i> vulgus		i	. . vulgar
zephyr	<i>m.</i> zephyrus	i	. . zephyr
field	<i>m.</i> ager	gri	. . agriculture —

Scope] *scopulus*, a *rock*, is derived from the Greek *σκοπέω*, to see, because thence we can see afar; whence also *scope*; i. e. space or extensive view, as from the summit of a *rock*.

Sibilation] i. e. a *hissing* sound.

Somniferous] i. e. causing or procuring *sleep*.

Sulcated] i. e. furrowed.

Susurration] i. e. a *whispering* or soft murmur.

The Minotaur] from *taurus*, a *bull*, comes the Minotaur, a monstrosity of antiquity, said to be half man, half bull.

Truncheon] *truncus*, a *trunk*, is itself derived from *truncus*, maimed, because lopped of its branches; hence is therefore derived the word *truncheon*, which properly signifies a huge club or staff.

Circumvallation] a military term signifying *stakes* planted round.

Villous] *villus* properly signifies the *long hair* on the manes of lions, wolves, dogs, &c. and not that on sheep; therefore the table napkins noticed in Virgil, *Aen.* i. v. 706, *mantilia tonsis villis*, do not mean woollen napkins, but napkins woven from some fine hair, perhaps similar to the camels'-hair shawls of the present day. From *villus* comes the word *felt*, the *v* being mutable to *f*.

Agriculture] from *ager*, a *field*, and *colo*, to cultivate.

boar	<i>m.</i> aper	pri	<i>whence</i> April —
south wind	<i>m.</i> Auster	tri	. . . austral —
goat	<i>m.</i> caper	pri	. . . to caper
workman	<i>m.</i> faber	bri	. . . fabricator
book	<i>m.</i> liber	bri	. . . library
master	<i>m.</i> magister	tri	. . . magisterial
servant	<i>m.</i> minister	tri	. . . ministering
boy	<i>m.</i> puer	eri	. . . puerile
man	<i>m.</i> vir	iri	. . . virility
poison	<i>n.</i> aconitum	i	. . . aconite —
age	<i>n.</i> ævum	i	. . . coeval
cave	<i>n.</i> antrum	i	. . . antres —
secret	<i>n.</i> arcānum	i	. . . arcana —
silver	<i>n.</i> argentum	i	. . . argent —
star	<i>n.</i> astrum	i	. . . astronomy
gold	<i>n.</i> aurum	i	. . . Aurora —
aid	<i>n.</i> auxilium	i	. . . auxiliary
bath	<i>n.</i> balneum	i	. . . balneation —
kiss	<i>n.</i> basium	i	. . . to buss
war	<i>n.</i> bellum	i	. . . rebellion
arm	<i>n.</i> brachium	i	. . . to embrace
basket	<i>n.</i> canistrum	i	. . . a canister
centre	<i>n.</i> centrum	i	. . . eccentric —
heaven	<i>n.</i> coelum	i	. . . celestial
mire	<i>n.</i> coenum	i	. . . ob-s-cene —
neck	<i>n.</i> collum	i	. . . collar

April] from *aper*, a *boar*, is derived *Aprilis*, April, because in that month it was customary to sacrifice a hog.

Austral] i. e. southern.

Aconite] the herb wolfsbane ; in poetical language, poison in general.

Antres] i. e. caverns, dens.

Arcana] i. e. secrets ; a word adopted into the English language, like *memoranda*, &c.

Argent] in Heraldry, the white colour used in coats of arms to represent silver.

Aurora] from *aurum*, *gold*, and *hora*, an *hour*, comes *Aurora*, the goddess of morning.

Balneation] i. e. the act of bathing.

Eccentric] i. e. out of the centre, from *ex*, out of, and *centrum*, the *centre*.

Obscene] the word *obscene* is compounded of the preposition *ob*, on account of, and *cœnum*, mire, *s* being inserted for sake of euphony.

counsel	<i>n. consilium</i>	i	<i>whence</i>	counsellor
loss	<i>n. damnum</i>	i	. . .	to damnify
desert	<i>n. desertum</i>	i	. . .	deserted
gift	<i>n. donum</i>	i	. . .	donation
back	<i>n. dorsum</i>	i	. . .	to <i>indorse</i> —
example	<i>n. exemplum</i>	i	. . .	to exemplify
fan	<i>n. fanum</i>	i	. . .	fanatical —
top	<i>n. fastigium</i>	i	. . .	fastigated —
fate	<i>n. fatum</i>	i	. . .	fatal
iron	<i>n. ferrum</i>	i	. . .	ferruginous —
thread	<i>n. filum</i>	i	. . .	a file of soldiers —
wickedness	<i>n. flagitium</i>	i	. . .	flagitious
hay	<i>n. foenum</i>	i	. . .	fennel
leaf	<i>n. folium</i>	i	. . .	foliage
forum	<i>n. forum</i>	i	. . .	forensic —
bridle	<i>n. frenum</i>	i	. . .	to refrain
strait	<i>n. fretum</i>	i	. . .	a frith —
grain	<i>n. granum</i>	i	. . .	granary
empire	<i>n. imperium</i>	i	. . .	imperial
throat	<i>n. jugulum</i>	i	. . .	jugular
yoke	<i>n. jugum</i>	i	. . .	to subjugate —
ridge of hill	<i>n. jugum</i>	i	. . .	jagged
lip	<i>n. labium</i>	i	. . .	labials —
death	<i>n. lethum</i>	i	. . .	lethargy

To *indorse*] i. e. to write on the *back*.

Fanatical] from *fanum*, a temple, is derived the word *fanatical*; i. e. struck with religious frenzy.

Fastigated] *fastigium* is properly the ridge of a sloping roof, and thence is derived the word *fastigated*; i. e. roofed with a slope.

Ferruginous] i. e. partaking of the particles and quality of *iron*.

A file of soldiers] from *filum*, a *thread*, comes the military term to file off; i. e. to march in straight lines; also, *a file of soldiers*; also, *a thread of wire* whereon papers are filed.

Forensic] the forum was properly the market-place; also the common-place where courts were held in Rome was called the Forum; hence the word *forensic*; i. e. relating to courts of judicature.

A frith] is a strait—*fretum*, a *strait*, is derived from the supine of *ferveo*, to boil, because narrow seas are usually much disturbed; hence *to fret*.

To subjugate] from *jugum*, a *yoke*, comes to subjugate; i. e. to bring under the *yoke*; the *yoke* was an erection of spears like a gallows, under which the vanquished were forced to pass. Hence also is derived the word *conjugal*; i. e. yoked together.

Labials] those letters of the alphabet are called labials, from *labium*, a *lip*, which are pronounced by closing the *lips* together, as *b*, *p*, &c.

wood	<i>n.</i> lignum	i	<i>whence</i>	ligneous
thong	<i>n.</i> lorum	i	.	Lorimers —
gain	<i>n.</i> lucrum	i	.	lucrative
five years	<i>n.</i> lustrum	i	.	lustration —
clay; mud	<i>n.</i> lutum	i	.	to pollute
member	<i>n.</i> membrum	i	.	member
monster	<i>n.</i> monstrum	i	.	monstrous
town	<i>n.</i> oppidum	i	.	an oppidan —

FOURTH LESSON.

purple	<i>n.</i> ostrum	i	.	oyster —
leisure	<i>n.</i> otium	i	.	to ne-g-otiate —
egg	<i>n.</i> ovum	i	.	oval
lead	<i>n.</i> plumbum	i	.	plumber
apple	<i>n.</i> pomum	i	.	Pomona —
reward	<i>n.</i> præmium	i	.	a premium
price	<i>n.</i> pretium	i	.	precious
wickedness	<i>n.</i> probrum	i	.	opprobrious
prodigy	<i>n.</i> prodigium	i	.	prodigious
kingdom	<i>n.</i> regnum	i	.	reign
beak	<i>n.</i> rostrum	i	.	the rostrum —
stone	<i>n.</i> saxum	i	.	saxifrage —
sceptre	<i>n.</i> sceptrum	i	.	sceptre

Lorimers] from *lorum*, a *thong*, comes Lorimers, one of the London Companies; i. e. bridle cutters.

Lustration] *lustrum* was the purgation or cleansing of the city every five years by sacrifice; and it was therefore used to signify the space of five years, whence *lustration*; i. e. a purification. From *lustrum* also comes *lustro*, to survey, because a survey or census of the people was taken on the occasion, whence *illustration*, &c.; *lustrum* also signifies a *den of wild beasts*.

An oppidan] i. e. an inhabitant of a town.

An oyster] *ostrum* strictly signifies the fish which produced the *purple colour*, though generally used to signify the purple itself; and is derived from the Greek *օστρεα*, which signifies, generally, fish having hard shells, and whence comes the English word oysters.

To negotiate] from *otium*, *leisure*, comes *ne-g-otium*, not *leisure*; i. e. business; whence to negotiate—the *g* is inserted for the sake of euphony, to prevent the concurrence of vowels.

Pomona] the goddess of orchards.

The rostrum] the *rostra* was the place of common pleas at Rome, and was so called from *rostrum*, a *beak*, because a pulpit was set therein, trimmed with the beaks or fore fronts of the ships of the *Antiuales*. From this pulpit they were accustomed to make orations, and hence, at the present day, the expression “*to mount the rostrum*.”

Saxifrage] from *saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, to break, comes *saxifrage*, an herb, so called from its efficacy in curing the stone.

shield	<i>n.</i> scutum	i	<i>whence</i> escutcheon —
age	<i>n.</i> seculum	i	. . . secular
sign	<i>n.</i> signum	i	. . . signal
ground	<i>n.</i> solum	i	. . . soil
space	<i>n.</i> spatium	i	. . . spacious
spoil	<i>n.</i> spolium	i	. . . spoliation
marsh	<i>n.</i> stagnum	i	. . . to stagnate
dart	<i>n.</i> telum	i	. . . teliferous —
temple	<i>n.</i> templum	i	. . . a templar —
back	<i>n.</i> tergum	i	. . . tergiversation —
theatre	<i>n.</i> theatrum	i	. . . theatrical
ford	<i>n.</i> vadum	i	. . . to wade
sail	<i>n.</i> velum	i	. . . a veil
poison	<i>n.</i> venēnum	i	. . . venom
word	<i>n.</i> verbum	i	. . . verbosity
wine	<i>n.</i> vinum	i	. . . vinegar —
vice	<i>n.</i> vitium	i	. . . vitiated
glass	<i>n.</i> vitrum	i	. . . to vitrify —

PLURALS.

arms	<i>n.</i> arma	ōrum	. . . armour
camp	<i>n.</i> castra	ōrum	. . . Chester —
gods	<i>m.</i> superi	ōrum	. . . superiors

Escutcheon] the *shield* or arms of a family.

Teliferous] i. e. bearing or being furnished with *darts* or arrows.

A templar] one of a religious order instituted at Jerusalem in the time of the crusades, about the year 1118, and called the Knights Templar. Their office and vows were to defend the temple and sepulchre, and to conduct and defend Christian strangers in their pilgrimage through the Holy Land; but at last growing too powerful and vicious, the whole order was abolished in the year 1309. The buildings, in London, called *the temple*, took their name from the Knights Templar, because they originally belonged to that order.

Tergiversation] from *tergum*, the back, and *verto*, to turn; i. e. the turning one's *back*—this word is used to express evasions and subterfuge, desertion of a political party, &c.

Vinegar] from *vinum*, wine, and *acris*, acid, comes vinegar, properly sour wine.

To vitrify] i. e. to change into *glass*.

Chester] from *castra*, a *camp*, is derived the termination, *chester*, *caster*, &c. to the names of many towns in England, as Winchester, Lancaster, Dorchester, &c., and therefore denotes that these places were formerly Roman Stations.

THIRD DECLENSION.

snake	<i>c.</i> <i>anguis</i>	is	<i>whence</i> anguish —
bee	<i>f.</i> <i>apis</i>	is	. . . apiary
bird	<i>f.</i> <i>avis</i>	is	. . . aviary
ear	<i>f.</i> <i>auris</i>	is	. . . auricular
dog	<i>c.</i> <i>canis</i>	is	. . . canine
citizen	<i>c.</i> <i>civis</i>	is	. . . civic
fleet	<i>f.</i> <i>classis</i>	is	. . . a class —
hill	<i>m.</i> <i>collis</i>	is	. . . Collatina —
skin	<i>f.</i> <i>cutis</i>	is	. . . cutaneous —
sword	<i>m.</i> <i>ensis</i>	is	. . . ensiform
end	<i>c.</i> <i>finis</i>	is	. . . final —
door	<i>f.</i> <i>foris</i>	is	. . . to <i>perforate</i> —
cord	<i>m.</i> <i>funis</i>	is	. . . funicle —
enemy	<i>c.</i> <i>hostis</i>	is	. . . hostile
fire	<i>m.</i> <i>ignis</i>	is	. . . ignition
month	<i>m.</i> <i>mensis</i>	is	. . . a menstruum —
ship	<i>f.</i> <i>navis</i>	is	. . . naval
orb	<i>m.</i> <i>orbis</i>	is	. . . orbit
sheep	<i>f.</i> <i>ovis</i>	is	. . . Ovation —
bread	<i>m.</i> <i>panis</i>	is	. . . pantry

Anguish] from *anguis*, a *snake*, comes anguish, an excessive pain of body or mind, which causes a person to writhe as a serpent.

A class] *classis* also signifies a class or rank of citizens according to estate and quality; whence is derived the term *class* as used in schools.

Collatina] the goddess of hills.

Cutaneous] i. e. relating to the skin.

Final] *finis*, an end, signifies in the plural number the *borders* of a country.

To perforate] from *foris*, a *door* or opening, comes *foro*, to bore, and thence *perforo*, to perforate; i. e. to make an opening quite through.

Funicle] i. e. a small cord.

A menstruum] a dissolvent; a substance which has the power of dissolving another substance so as to form one uniform compound of the two: it takes its name from *mensis*, a *month*, because the old chemists supposed that the moon, whose revolution is performed in a *month*, had a considerable influence in preparing dissolvents.

Ovation] ovation, amongst the Romans, was a triumphing in the lesser triumph; i. e. when they conquered the enemy without bloodshed; and was so called from *ovis*, because a *sheep* was sacrificed on the occasion.

skin	<i>f.</i> pellis	is	<i>whence</i>	pellicle —
plague	<i>f.</i> pestis	is	...	pest
fish	<i>m.</i> piscis	is	...	piscatory —
poop	<i>f.</i> puppis	is	...	poop
vessel	<i>f.</i> ratis	is	...	raft
thirst	<i>f.</i> sitis	is	...	sitient —
quicksand	<i>f.</i> syrtis	is	...	the Syrtes —
witness	<i>c.</i> testis	is	...	to testify
tower	<i>f.</i> turris	is	...	turret
valley	<i>f.</i> vallis	is	...	vale
worm	<i>m.</i> vermis	is	...	vermin
garment	<i>f.</i> vestis	is	...	vest —
power	<i>f.</i> vis	is	...	violence
a vine	<i>f.</i> vitis	is	...	vintage
ashes	<i>m.f.</i> cinis	eris	...	cinders
dust	<i>m.f.</i> pulvis	eris	...	to pulverise
blood	<i>m.</i> sanguis	inis	...	sanguinary
feast	<i>f.</i> daps	is	...	dapatical —
winter	<i>f.</i> hiems	is	...	hibernal —
common people	<i>f.</i> plebs	is	...	plebeian
wages	<i>f.</i> stips	is	...	a stipend
root	<i>m.f.</i> stirps	is	...	to extirpate —
city	<i>f.</i> urbs	is	...	the suburbs
hero	<i>m.</i> heros	is	...	heroic
crane	<i>c.</i> grus	is	...	congruity —

Pellicle] i. e. a thin *skin*: this term is often used for the film which gathers upon liquors impregnated with salt or other substances, and evaporated by heat.

Piscatory] i. e. relating to fishes.

Sitient] i. e. thirsty.

The Syrtes] two dangerous *quicksands* on the coast of Africa.

A vest] hence also comes *vestry*, a room adjoining a church, in which the sacerdotal *garments* are kept.

Dapatical] i. e. sumptuous in feasting.

Hibernal] i. e. relating to winter: *hiems* is also used by the poets to signify a *storm*.

To extirpate] i. e. to *root* out or destroy totally.

Congruity] from *grus-uis*, a crane, comes the word *congruity*—i. e. a coming well together; compounded of *con* and *grus*, cranes being remarkable for their regularity and uniformity when flocking together for the purpose of migration; hence also *incongruous*, i. e. not agreeing or assimilating.

swine	c. sus	is	whence	a sow
house	f. ædes	is	.	an edifice
hunger	f. fames	is	.	famine
musical string	f. fides	is	.	a fiddle
mass	f. moles	is	.	a mole
cloud	f. nubes	is	.	nubiferous —
youth	f. pubes	is	.	puberty
hedge	f. sepes	is	.	sepulture —
filth	f. sordes	is	.	sordid
rottenness	f. tabes	is	.	tabid —
prophet	c. vates	is	,	the Vatican —
companion	c. comes	itis	.	concomitant
whirlpool	m. gurges	itis	.	gurgling
host or guest	c. hospes	itis	.	hospitable
limit	m. limes	itis	.	limitation
soldier	m. miles	itis	.	military
strife	f. lis	itis	.	litigious
wall	m. paries	etis	.	parietal —
rest	f. quies	ētis	.	quiet
corn field	f. seges	etis	.	Segesta —

FIFTH LESSON.

client	c. cliens	ntis	.	client
tooth	m. dens	ntis	.	dentist
fountain	m. fons	ntis	.	a font
front	f. frons	ntis	.	a front
leaf	f. frons	ndis	.	frondiferous —

Nubiferous] i. e. bringing clouds.

Sepulture] from *sepes*, a hedge, comes *sepio*, to enclose or hedge in— whence *sepelio*, to bury or enclose in the ground, whence *sepulture*, the act of burying.

Tabid] i. e. wasted by disease, consumptive, rotten.

The Vatican] the Vatican is the Pope's palace at Rome; it is built on the Vatican hill, which was one of the seven hills on which stood ancient Rome. This hill was so called from the word *vates*, a prophet, because it was here that their augurs or prophets were accustomed to predict future events.

Parietal] i. e. constituting the sides or walls of a building.

Segesta] the goddess who was supposed to preside over corn while in the blade.

Frondiferous] i. e. bearing leaves.

nation	<i>f.</i> gens	ntis	<i>whence</i> gentleman —
mind	<i>f.</i> mens	ntis	. . . mental
mountain	<i>m.</i> mons	ntis	. . . mountainous
parent	<i>c.</i> parens	ntis	. . . parental
bridge	<i>m.</i> pons	ntis	. . . Pontiff —
cable	<i>m.f.</i> rudens	ntis	. . . rudenture —
will	<i>f.</i> spons	ntis	. . . spontaneous
art	<i>f.</i> ars	rtis	. . . artist
cohort	<i>f.</i> cohors	rtis	. . . a cohort
chance	<i>f.</i> fors	rtis	. . . fortuitous
death	<i>f.</i> mors	rtis	. . . mortal
part	<i>f.</i> pars	rtis	. . . a part
lot	<i>f.</i> sors	rtis	. . . sorted
milk	<i>n.</i> lac	actis	. . . lacteal —
night	<i>f.</i> nox	octis	. . . nocturnal
tempest	<i>f.</i> tempestas	tatis	. . . tempestuous
dowry	<i>f.</i> dos	ōtis	. . . dotal —
grandson	<i>m.</i> nepos	ōtis	. . . nephew —
safety; health	<i>f.</i> salus	ūtis	. . . salutary
virtue; valour	<i>f.</i> virtus	ūtis	. . . virtuous
colour	<i>m.</i> color	ōris	. . . colour
thick blood	<i>m.</i> crux	ōris	. . . gore

Gentleman] *gens* also signifies kindred or stock, whence *gentilis*, of the same family or ancestry. The English word *gentle* derived therefrom properly signifies well born, and thence comes *gentry*, *gentleman*, &c.

Pontiff] from *pons*, a *bridge*, comes *pontiff*, because the wooden bridge over the Tiber was first built by one of the chief priests, who thereafter assumed the title of *pontiff* (literally, bridge-maker), being compounded of *pons*, and *facio*, to make, which title has been continued by the popes to the present day.

Rudenture] in architecture, is a moulding representing a rope or *cable*.

Lacteal] i. e. milky.

Dotal] i. e. relating to the *dowry* of a woman.

Nephew] *nepos* strictly signifies a *grandson* or descendant; it is also used in the plural to signify posterity; from this general term the word *nephew* is derived, which formerly signified as above, but is now confined to express the son of a brother or sister.

gracefulness	<i>m.</i> decor	ōris	<i>whence</i>	decorous
honour	<i>m.</i> honor	ōris	. . .	honourable
labour	<i>m.</i> labor	ōris	. . .	labourer
wit	<i>m.</i> lepor	ōris	. . .	lepidity —
odour	<i>m.</i> odor	ōris	. . .	odoriferous
rumour	<i>m.</i> rumor	ōris	. . .	a rumour
deep sleep	<i>m.</i> sopor	ōris	. . .	soporific —
sister	<i>f.</i> soror	ōris	. . .	sororicide —
wife	<i>f.</i> uxor	ōris	. . .	uxurious —
vapour	<i>m.</i> vapor	ōris	. . .	evaporation
tree	<i>f.</i> arbor	oris	. . .	arbour
marble	<i>n.</i> marmor	oris	. . .	marble
flower	<i>m.</i> flos	ōris	. . .	Flora —
custom	<i>m.</i> mos	ōris	. . .	morals
mouth	<i>n.</i> os	ōris	. . .	oral
bone	<i>n.</i> os	ossis	. . .	ossification
dew	<i>m.</i> ros	ōris	. . .	rorifluent —
air	<i>m.</i> aér	eris	. . .	aerial
brass	<i>m.</i> aes	æris	. . .	eruginous —
'æther	<i>m.</i> æther	eris	. . .	ethereal
heap	<i>m.</i> agger	eris	. . .	exaggeration —
dead body	<i>n.</i> cadáver	eris	. . .	cadaverous
prison	<i>m.</i> carcer	eris	. . .	incarceration
Ceres ; corn	<i>f.</i> Ceres	eris	. . .	Cerealia —
woman	<i>f.</i> mulier	eris	. . .	muliebrity —
fertility	<i>n.</i> über	eris	. . .	exuberance
spring	<i>n.</i> ver	ēris	. . .	vernal

Lepidity] i. e. wittiness.

Soporific] i. e. causing *sleep*.

Sororicide] i. e. the murder of a *sister*.

Uxurious] i. e. submissively fond of a *wife*.

Flora] the goddess of *flowers*.

Rorifluent] i. e. flowing with *dew*.

Eruginous] i. e. partaking of the nature or substance of *brass* or copper.

Exaggeration] from *agger*, a *heap*, is derived *exaggeration*; i. e. a *heap*-*ing up*, or increasing by extravagant expressions.

Cerealia] solemn feasts in honour of *Ceres*, the goddess of corn.

Muliebrity] i. e. womanhood.

stroke	<i>n.</i> verber	eris	<i>whence reverberation</i>
evening star	<i>m.</i> vesper	eris	... <i>vespers</i> —
brother	<i>m.</i> frater	tris	... <i>fraternal</i>
mother	<i>f.</i> mater	tris	... <i>maternal</i>
father	<i>m.</i> pater	tris	... <i>paternal</i>
belly	<i>m.</i> venter	tris	... <i>ventriloquist</i>
shower	<i>m.</i> imber	bris	... <i>to imbrue</i>
body	<i>n.</i> corpus	oris	... <i>corporeal</i>
ornament	<i>n.</i> decus	oris	... <i>decoration</i>
cold	<i>n.</i> frigus	oris	... <i>frigid</i>
grove	<i>n.</i> nemus	oris	... <i>nemorous</i> —
breast	<i>n.</i> pectus	oris	... <i>to expectorate</i> —
pledge	<i>n.</i> pignus	oris	... <i>to impignorate</i> —
time	<i>n.</i> tempus	oris	... <i>temporary</i>
temple	<i>n.</i> tempus	oris	... <i>temporal artery</i>
treaty	<i>n.</i> foedus	eris	... <i>federal</i> —
funeral	<i>n.</i> funus	eris	... <i>funereal</i>
race	<i>n.</i> genus	eris	... <i>generation</i>
clue of yarn	<i>n.</i> glomus	eris	... <i>to conglomerate</i> —
side	<i>n.</i> latus	eris	... <i>lateral</i>
gift	<i>n.</i> munus	eris	... <i>remuneration</i> —
burden	<i>n.</i> onus	eris	... <i>to exonerate</i>
work	<i>n.</i> opus	eris	... <i>to operate</i>
need	<i>n.</i> opus	<i>indecl.</i>	* ***
weight	<i>n.</i> pondus	eris	... <i>ponderous</i>
wickedness	<i>n.</i> scelus	eris	... <i>a scelerat</i> —

Vespers] the *evening service* of the church of Rome.

Nemorous] i. e. full of *groves*.

To expectorate] from *ex*, out of, and *pectus* the *breast*; i. e. to eject from the *breast*, to throw up by coughing and spitting.

To impignorate] i. e. to pawn or *pledge*.

Federal] i. e. relating to league or *treaty*.

To conglomerate] i. e. to gather into a ball like *thread* or *yarn wound round*.

Remuneration] *munus* also signifies a *duty*, as *munus officii*, the duty of an office.

A scelerat] i. e. a villain.

star	<i>n.</i> sidus	eris	<i>whence</i>	sideral
ulcer	<i>n.</i> ulcus	eris	.. .	ulceration
entrails	<i>n.</i> viscus	eris	.. .	viscera
wound	<i>n.</i> vulnus	eris	.. .	vulnerable
leg	<i>n.</i> crus	ūris	.. .	a crutch
law	<i>n.</i> jus	ūris	.. .	<i>jurisdiction</i>
mouse	<i>m.</i> mus	ūris	.. .	to mouse
country	<i>n.</i> rus	ūris	.. .	rural
earth	<i>f.</i> tellus	ūris	.. .	tillage
frankincense	<i>n.</i> thus	ūris	.. .	<i>thuriferous</i> —
ivory	<i>n.</i> ebur	oris	.. .	ivory
thigh	<i>n.</i> femur	oris	.. .	femoral
oak	<i>n.</i> robur	oris	.. .	to corroborate —
thief	<i>m.</i> fur	ūris	.. .	furtive —
murmur	<i>n.</i> murmur	uris	.. .	a murmuring
sulphur	<i>n.</i> sulphur	uris	.. .	sulphureous
corn	<i>n.</i> far	arris	.. .	farrago —
house	<i>m.</i> Lar	aris	.. .	the Lares —
nectar	<i>n.</i> nectar	aris	.. .	a nectarine
a band	<i>n.</i> agmen	inis	.. .	agminal —
song	<i>n.</i> carmen	inis	.. .	a charm
crime	<i>n.</i> crimen	inis	.. .	criminal
roof or top	<i>n.</i> culmen	inis	.. .	culmination —

Thuriferous] i. e. bearing *frankincense*.

To corroborate] from *robur*, an *oak*, is derived the term to *corroborate*; i. e. to strengthen.

Furtive] i. e. gotten by *theft*.

Farrago] from *far*, which properly signifies all manner of *corn*, comes *farrago*, (compounded of *far*, and *ago*, to drive,) signifying a medley, like corn or grain of different kinds driven together.

The Lares] i. e. the *household* gods of the Romans; similar to the *Penates*, which is derived from *penus*, which comprehends all kinds of *food* appertaining to the household.

Agminal] i. e. belonging to a *band* or *troop*.

Culmination] i. e. the highest point in the heavens to which a star or planet can rise in a given latitude.

lightning	<i>n.</i> fulmen	inis	<i>whence</i> fulmination	
a shoot	<i>n.</i> german	inis	. . . to germinate	—
glue	<i>n.</i> gluten	inis	. . . glutinous	
grass	<i>n.</i> gramen	inis	. . . gramineous	—
threshold	<i>n.</i> limen	inis	. . . <i>preliminary</i>	—
light	<i>n.</i> lumen	inis	. . . luminous	
name	<i>n.</i> nomen	inis	. . . nominal	
omen	<i>n.</i> omen	inis	. . . ominous	
cud	<i>n.</i> rumen	inis	. . . to ruminate	—
seed	<i>n.</i> semen	inis	. . . a seminary	—
dolphin	<i>m.</i> delphin	inis	. . . the Dauphin	—

SIXTH LESSON.

reed	<i>f.</i> arundo	inis	. . . an arrow	
darkness	<i>f.</i> caligo	inis	. . . caliginous	—
hinge	<i>m.</i> cardo	inis	. . . cardinal	—
fear	<i>f.</i> formido	inis	. . . formidable	

To germinate] i. e. to bud or *shoot*.

Gramineous.] i. e. grassy.

Preliminary] from *præ*, before, and *limen*, a *threshold*, is derived the term *preliminary*; i. e. previous, introductory.

To ruminate] from *rumen*, the *cud*, is derived the verb *to ruminate*; i. e. to ponder, taken from the grave appearance of cattle when chewing the cud.

A seminary] i. e. a place where the *seeds* of knowledge are sown.

The Dauphin] the province of *Dauphiny*, in France, was originally part of the country of the Allobroges, who, joining with Hannibal, were subdued by the Romans about one hundred years before the birth of our Saviour. Upon the declension of the Roman empire, it fell under the dominion of the Goths and other barbarous nations; but at length, in the reign of Rodolph, the slothful, the counts of Albon made themselves masters of the country. The title of *Dauphin* is said to have originated in the circumstance of Boson, one of the counts of Albon, who reigned about the ninth century, having caused a *dolphin* to be painted on his shield as an emblem of the mildness of his reign (these animals being reputed, by the ancients, as friendly to man); and about the middle of the 12th century it became a name of dignity, and was annexed to the province. In the year 1343, Humbert, the Dauphin of Vienne, becoming disgusted with life through the loss of his only son, whom he let fall into the river Isere as he was playing with him at a window in his palace at Grenoble, transferred his dominions to Charles, duke of Normandy, grandson to Philip de Valois, king of France, upon condition that the eldest son of France should always bear the title and arms of *Dauphin* of Vienne. The title of the *Dauphin* is in Latin *delphinus*, and his crown is composed of *four dolphins*; hence also is derived the term *Delphin Classics*, being classics compiled for the use of the *Dauphin*, by command of Louis the Fourteenth.

Caliginous] i. e. obscure, dim.

Cardinal] justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude, are called the cardinal virtues, from *cardo*, a *hinge*, because all others *hinge* thereon; so likewise the *cardinal* points, N., E., W., and S.; and *cardinal numbers*, 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.

man	<i>m.</i> homo	inis	<i>whence</i>	<i>homicide</i>	
image	<i>f.</i> imāgo	inis	. . .	<i>imaginary</i>	
margin	<i>m.f.</i> margo	inis	. . .	<i>marginal</i>	
order	<i>m.</i> ordo	inis	. . .	<i>ordinal</i>	
origin	<i>f.</i> origo	inis	. . .	<i>original</i>	
whirlwind	<i>m.</i> turbo	inis	. . .	<i>turbulent</i>	
virgin	<i>f.</i> virgo	inis	. . .	<i>virginity</i>	
flesh	<i>f.</i> caro	rnis	. . .	<i>carnivorous</i>	—
coal	<i>m.</i> carbo	ōnis	. . .	<i>carbuncle</i>	—
dragon	<i>m.</i> draco	ōnis	. . .	<i>a dragon</i>	
lion	<i>m.</i> leo	eōnis	. . .	<i>a lion</i>	
region	<i>f.</i> regio	iōnis	. . .	<i>a region</i>	
discourse	<i>m.</i> sermo	ōnis	. . .	<i>sermon</i>	
top	<i>m.</i> apex	icis	. . .	<i>the apex</i>	—
bark of tree	<i>m.f.</i> cortex	icis	. . .	<i>corticated</i>	—
shrub	<i>m.</i> frutex	icis	. . .	<i>frutescent</i>	—
flint	<i>m.f.</i> silex	icis	. . .	<i>siliceous</i>	—
top	<i>m.</i> vertex	icis	. . .	<i>vertical</i>	—
avenger	<i>c.</i> vindex	icis	. . .	<i>a vindicator</i>	
death	<i>f.</i> nex	ecis	. . .	<i>pernicious</i>	
cup	<i>m.</i> calix	icis	. . .	<i>a chalice</i>	
neck	<i>f.</i> cervix	īcis	. . .	<i>cervical</i>	—
scar	<i>f.</i> cicatrix	īcis	. . .	<i>to cicatrize</i>	—
root	<i>f.</i> radix	īcis	. . .	<i>radical</i>	
willow	<i>f.</i> salix	icis	. . .	<i>sallops</i>	
pitch	<i>f.</i> pix	icis	. . .	<i>pitchy</i>	
change	<i>f.</i> vix	icis	. . .	<i>vicissitude</i>	
cross	<i>f.</i> crux	ucis	. . .	<i>crucifixion</i>	

Carnivorous] i. e. living on *flesh*.

Carbuncle] from *carbo*, a *coal*, comes *carbunculus*, a carbuncle, because it shines like a burning coal.

The apex] i. e. the *tip* or point of any thing.

Corticated] i. e. resembling the *bark* of a tree.

Frutescent] i. e. full of small *shoots*.

Siliceous] i. e. flinty.

Vertical] i. e. placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.

Cervical] i. e. belonging to the *neck*.

To cicatrize] i. e. to heal a wound.

light	<i>f.</i> lux	lūcis	<i>whence</i> lucid
nut	<i>f.</i> nux	nucis	. . . a nucleus —
dregs	<i>f.</i> fæx	fæcis	. . . feculent —
the throttle	<i>f.</i> faux	faucis	. . . suffocation
brand or torch	<i>f.</i> fax	facis	. . . a faggot
peace	<i>f.</i> pax	pācis	. . . pacific
voice	<i>f.</i> vox	vōcis	. . . vocal —
heel	<i>f.</i> calx	calcis	. . . to <i>in</i> culcate —
scythe	<i>f.</i> falx	falcis	. . . falchion
merchandise	<i>f.</i> merx	mercis	. . . a merchant
fruit	<i>f.</i> frux	ūgis	. . . to fructify —
flock	<i>m.</i> grex	ēgis	. . . congregation —
law	<i>f.</i> lex	ēgis	. . . legal
king	<i>m.</i> rex	ēgis	. . . regal
ox	<i>c.</i> bos	ovis	. . . buffalo
snow	<i>f.</i> nix	ivis	. . . niveous —
helmet	<i>f.</i> cassis	idis	. . . a casque
point of spear	<i>f.</i> cuspis	idis	. . . the cusp —
stone	<i>m.</i> lapis	idis	. . . a lapidary
guard	<i>c.</i> custos	ōdis	. . . custody
heir	<i>c.</i> hæres	ēdis	. . . hereditary
marsh	<i>f.</i> palus	ūdis	. . . pool
heart	<i>n.</i> cor	ordis	. . . cordial
foot	<i>m.</i> pes	edis	. . . pedestrian
fraud	<i>f.</i> fraus	audis	. . . fraudulent
praise	<i>f.</i> laus	audis	. . . laudable

A nucleus] from *nux*, a *nut*, comes *nucleus*, a nucleus or kernel—this term is adapted to any thing enclosed in another like a kernel.

Feculent] i. e. foul; full of *dregs*.

Vocal] *vox* is also used to signify a *word*.

To inculcate] from *calx*, the heel, comes *calco*, to kick, and thence *in**culo*, to kick or beat in; i. e. to inculcate or drive in by frequent repetitions.

To fructify] i. e. to make *fruitful*.

Congregation] from *grex-egis*, a *flock*, comes *congregatio*, a congregation; i. e. a *flocking* together.

Niveous] i. e. snowy.

The cusp] the horns or *points* of the new moon.

ROOT SUBSTANTIVES.

sea	<i>n.</i> mare	is	<i>whence</i> marine
net	<i>n.</i> rete	is	. . . a reticule —
honey	<i>n.</i> mel	ellis	. . . <i>mellifluous</i> —
salt	<i>m.n.</i> sal	ālis	. . . saline
sun	<i>n.</i> sol	ōlis	. . . solar; <i>solstice</i> —
right	<i>n.</i> fas	<i>indecl.</i>	. . . nefarious —
nothing	<i>n.</i> nihil	<i>indecl.</i>	. . . annihilation
head	<i>n.</i> caput	capitis	. . . capital
journey	<i>n.</i> iter	itineris	. . . itinerant
vessel	<i>n.</i> vas	vāsis	. . . a vase

PLURALS.

walls	<i>n.</i> mōenia	nium	. . . a community —
strength	<i>m.</i> vires	rium	. . . plural of vis

FOURTH DECLENSION.

tide	<i>m.</i> æstus	us	. . . an æstuary —
bow	<i>m.</i> arcus	us	. . . an arch
cunning	<i>m.</i> astus	us	. . . astutely —
house	<i>f.</i> domus	us & i	. . . domestic
pride	<i>m.</i> fastus	us	. . . fastidious
lake	<i>m.</i> lacus	us	. . . a lake

A reticule] i. e. literally *a little net*, from *reticulum*, the diminutive of *rete*.

Mellifluous] i. e. flowing with *honey*.

Solstice] signifies the longest day in summer or the shortest in winter, and is derived from *sol*, the *sun*, and *sto*, to stand, because at those times the sun seems to stand still.

Nefarious] *fas*, *right* or *duty*, is derived from *for*, to speak; i. e. a thing fit to be spoken of; so *nefas*, a crime, whence *nefarious*; i. e. not fit to be spoken of; thus in Virgil, *Æn.* I. 574, *memores fundi atque nefandi*, mindful of *right* and *wrong*, is literally, mindful of a thing fit to be spoken of, and not fit to be spoken of.

A community] i. e. those enclosed within the same *walls*.

An æstuary] an arm of the sea where the *tide* ebbs and flows. *Æstus* is itself derived from *ustus*, hot, part. of *uro*, to burn, and therefore properly signifies *sultry heat*, as a boiling surge or tide, &c.

Astutely] i. e. cunningly.

hand	<i>f.</i> manus	us	<i>whence</i>	manual —
port	<i>m.</i> portus	us	.. .	a <i>sea</i> port
rite	<i>m.</i> ritus	us	.. .	a <i>ritual</i> —
enate	<i>m.</i> senātus	us	.. .	senator
bosom ; bay	<i>m.</i> sinus	us	.. .	to <i>insinuate</i> —
tribe	<i>f.</i> tribus	us	.. .	a tribe
tumult	<i>m.</i> tumultus	us	.. .	tumultuous

PLURAL.

limbs or joints	<i>m.</i> artus	uum	.. .	articulation —
horn	<i>n.</i> cornu	<i>indecl. in sing.</i>		the <i>unicorn</i>
frost	<i>n.</i> gelu	<i>indecl. in sing.</i>		to <i>congeal</i>
knee	<i>n.</i> genu	<i>indecl. in sing.</i>		<i>genuflexion</i> —
flock	<i>n.</i> pecu	<i>indecl. in sing.</i>		peculiar —

FIFTH DECLENSION.

point or army	<i>f.</i> acies	ēi	.. .	ace
day	<i>m.f.</i> dies	ēi	.. .	diurnal
face	<i>f.</i> facies	ēi	.. .	facial
faith	<i>f.</i> fides	ei	.. .	fidelity

Manual] *manus* also signifies *a band*, as of soldiers, &c. From *manus* are derived the adverbs *cominus* and *eminus*, which are chiefly used in respect of fighting: *cominus* is compounded of *con* and *manus*, and literally signifies *hands together*, or hand to hand: *eminus* is compounded of *e* and *manus*; i. e. out of or *from the hand*, and therefore signifies at a distance.

A ritual] i. e. a book wherein the *rites* and ceremonies of a religion are set down.

To insinuate] *sinus* is properly a hollow; hence it signifies *a bosom*, *a bay*, *a lap*, &c.; *osus* being a termination in Latin signifying fulness, *sinuosus* signifies full of hollows; and as there must in this case be corresponding projections for each hollow, it represents a winding, in which sense it is found in the word *insinuate*, which means to wind or worm into, in the same manner as a corkscrew winds into a cork. *Sinus* signifies also the folds of a garment, for a similar reason, in which sense it occurs in Virgil, *Aen.* I. 324, *sinus fluentes*, her flowing folds.

Articulation] i. e. the formation or structure of a *joint*. An article properly signifies a particular part of any complex thing; thus articulation also signifies distinct utterance, or the pronouncing of words by giving each syllable distinctly.

Genuflexion] bending the *knee*.

Peculiar] from *pecu*, *a flock*, is derived *peculium*, *a little flock*, which signifies a stock of cattle given to a slave as his own, independently of his master; whence was formed the adjective *peculiarius*, peculiar, implying any thing peculiarly one's own. Hence also is derived *pecunia*, money, whence *pecuniary*, so called because on ancient coins was stamped the figure of a sheep.

ROOT SUBSTANTIVES.

ice	<i>f.</i> <i>glacies</i>	ēi	<i>whence</i> the <i>glaciers</i> —
rage	<i>f.</i> <i>rabies</i>	ēi	. . . <i>rabid</i>
thing	<i>f.</i> <i>res</i>	ei	. . . <i>a republic</i> —
series	<i>f.</i> <i>series</i>	ēi	. . . <i>a series</i>
hope	<i>f.</i> <i>spes</i>	ei	. . . <i>to despair</i> —

ROOT SUBSTANTIVES.

Chiefly from the Greek, which do not produce English derivations sufficiently obvious; but, as they frequently occur in authors, are important to be known.

<i>f.</i> <i>serumna</i>	æ	. . .	affliction
<i>f.</i> <i>alea</i>	æ	. . .	a die
<i>f.</i> <i>alga</i>	æ	. . .	sea weed
<i>f.</i> <i>cymba</i>	æ	. . .	boat
<i>f.</i> <i>juba</i>	æ	. . .	mane
<i>f.</i> <i>parma</i>	æ	. . .	buckler
<i>f.</i> <i>pharētra</i>	æ	. . .	quiver
<i>f.</i> <i>spelunca</i>	æ	. . .	cavern
<i>f.</i> <i>vitta</i>	æ	. . .	fillet
<i>m.</i> <i>avus</i>	i	. . .	grandfather
<i>c.</i> <i>barbitus</i>	i	. . .	lyre
<i>m.</i> <i>clypeus</i>	i	. . .	shield
<i>m.</i> <i>cothurnus</i>	i	. . .	buskin
<i>m.</i> <i>cyathus</i>	i	. . .	cup
<i>m.</i> <i>Erebus</i>	i	. . .	Hell
<i>m.</i> <i>Eurus</i>	i	. . .	east wind
<i>f.</i> <i>fagus</i>	i	. . .	beech tree
<i>m.</i> <i>hœdus</i>	i	. . .	kid
<i>m.</i> <i>malus</i>	i	. . .	mast
<i>m.</i> <i>mœchus</i>	i	. . .	adulterer
<i>m.</i> <i>Notus</i>	i	. . .	south wind

The glaciers] immense mountains of *ice* in Switzerland.

A republic] *res* is, strictly, a *thing*, but it is also used to express estate, hence *res publica*, the *public estate* or *commonwealth*, and *res familiaris*, one's *private estate*.

To despair] i. e. not to *hope*.

<i>m.</i> orcus	i	.	.	hell
<i>f.</i> quercus	ûs	.	.	oak
<i>n.</i> adytum	i	.	.	a sanctuary
<i>n.</i> malum	i	.	.	apple
<i>n.</i> mentum	i	.	.	chin
<i>n.</i> prælium	i	.	.	battle
<i>f.</i> cautes	is	.	.	cliff
<i>m.</i> cespes	itis	.	.	turf
<i>c.</i> palumbes	is	.	.	wood pigeon
<i>f.</i> ilex	icis	.	.	holm oak
<i>m.</i> murex	icis	.	.	shell fish
<i>m.f.</i> specus	us	.	.	den

ROOT ADJECTIVES,
OF THREE TERMINATIONS.

FIRST LESSON.

adult	adultus	a	um	<i>whence</i>	adult
emulous	æmulus	a	um	. . .	emulation
equal ; just	æquus	a	um	. . .	equality
eternal	æternus	a	um	. . .	eternity
white	albus	a	um	. . .	Albion —
another	alius	a	um	. . .	alibi —
gracious	almus	a	um	. . .	Alma Mater —
high	altus	a	um	. . .	altitude
ambiguous	ambiguus	a	um	. . .	ambiguity
ambrosial	ambrosius	a	um	. . .	ambrosial
agreeable	amoenus	a	um	, . .	amenity —
antient	antiquus	a	um	. . .	antique
ample	amplus	a	um	. . .	to amplify
narrow	angustus	a	um	. . .	angustation —
sunny	apricus	a	um	. . .	apricot —
steep	arduuus	a	um	. . .	arduous
austere	austerus	a	um	. . .	austerity
barbarous	barbarus	a	um	. . .	barbarian
fair	bellus	a	um	. . .	to embellish
sweet	blandus	a	um	. . .	bland
good	bonus	a	um	. . .	bonny

Albion] from *albus*, *white*, comes Albion, a name given to England by reason of its white cliffs.

Alibi] from *alius*, *another*, and the adverb *ubi*, *where*, is derived the law term an *alibi*; i. e. the plea of a supposed criminal, who alleges that, at the time specified in the charge against him, he was in *some other place*.

Alma Mater] a name given to the University of Cambridge.

Amenity] i. e. pleasantness.

Angustation] i. e. narrowness.

Apricot] from *apricus*, *sunny*, is derived apricot; a fruit so called because it requires a sunny situation.

brutish	brutus	a	um	<i>whence</i>	brutal
blind	cæcus	a	um	. . .	cecity —
bald	calvus	a	um	. . .	Calvary —
dear	carus	a	um	. . .	to caress
chaste	castus	a	um	. . .	chastity
hollow	cavus	a	um	. . .	cavity
sure	certus	a	um	. . .	certainty
clear; renowned	clarus	a	um	. . .	to clarify
lame	claudus	a	um	. . .	claudication —
glittering	coruscus	a	um	. . .	coruscation —
thick	crassus	a	um	. . .	crassitude —
crisp	crispus	a	um	. . .	crisped
raw	crudus	a	um	. . .	crude
dense	densus	a	um	. . .	density
worthy	dignus	a	um	. . .	dignity
direful	dirus	a	um	. . .	direful
doubtful	dubius	a	um	. . .	dubious
hard	durus	a	um	. . .	durable
drunken	ebrius	a	um	. . .	inebriety

SECOND LESSON.

thin	exiguus	a	um	. . .	exiguous —
extreme	extrēmus	a	um	. . .	extremity
facetious	facētus	a	um	. . .	facetiously
weary	fessus	a	um	. . .	fessitude —
festive	festus	a	um	. . .	festivity
firm	firmus	a	um	. . .	firmly
foul	foedus	a	um	. . .	fetid
tawny	fulvus	a	um	. . .	fulvid —
twin	geminus	a	um	. . .	to geminate —

Cecity] i. e. blindness.

Calvary] from *calvus*, *bald*, is derived *calvu*, a skull; and thence the Mount where Christ was crucified, (called in Hebrew Golgotha) took the name of *Calvary*; i. e. a place of skulls.

Claudication] i. e. the habit or act of *halting*.

Coruscation] i. e. a quick vibration of light.

Crassitude] i. e. grossness, coarseness, thickness.

Exiguous] i. e. small, slender.

Fessitude] i. e. weariness.

Fulvid] i. e. of a *deep yellow*, as it were tanned.

To geminate] i. e. to double.

skilful	gnarus	a	um	whence	ignorant —
active	gnavus	a	um	. . .	knave
grateful	gratus	a	um	. . .	gratitude
rough	hirsūtus	a	um	. . .	hirsute —
fit; proper	idoneus	a	um	. . .	idoneous —
famous	inclytus	a	um	. . .	Clyto —
inmost	intimus	a	um	. . .	intimate
fasting	jejūnus	a	um	. . .	jejune
jocund	jucundus	a	um	. . .	jocund
just	justus	a	um	. . .	justice
left	lævus	a	um	. . .	the left —
large	largus	a	um	. . .	largeness
weary	lassus	a	um	. . .	lassitude
broad	latus	a	um	. . .	latitude —
loose	laxus	a	um	. . .	laxity
slow; limber	lentus	a	um	. . .	lentitude —
limpid	limpidus	a	um	. . .	limpid
long	longus	a	um	. . .	longitude —
slippery	lubricus	a	um	. . .	lubricity —
pale	luridus	a	um	. . .	lurid —
great	magnus	a	um	. . .	magnitude
bad	malus	a	um	. . .	malice

Ignorant] when the preposition *in* is compounded with adjectives, it has the force of a negative, as *justus*, just, *injustus*, unjust: thus *gnarus*, *skilful* or knowing, *ignarus*, ignorant or unskilful: the *n* is omitted for sake of euphony.

Hirsute] i. e. rough, rugged.

Idoneous] i. e. fit, proper, convenient.

Clyto] a title of honour anciently given to the sons of the kings of England.

The left] *lævus*, the *left*, is also used to signify *unlucky*, because of the omens taken from the flight of birds, which were considered unfortunate if they took place on the *left* hand; it is also to be observed that *lævus* sometimes signifies *lucky*; some have explained this by the different situations in which the augurs stood, so that what was at one time on the left hand, might at another time be on the right hand.

Latitude] i. e. *breadth*, width. In geography it signifies any degree, or part thereof, measured from the equator towards the north or south pole. The lines which go round the terrestrial globe, from east to west, mark the *latitude*, and all countries lying between them are said to be in such latitude as is respectively marked by figures thereon.

Lentitude] i. e. slowness, sluggishness.

Longitude] i. e. *length*. In geography it signifies the distance east or west on the globe, and is marked by lines running from north to south; i. e. from pole to pole.

Lubricity] i. e. slipperiness.

Lurid] i. e. gloomy, dismal.

maimed	mancus	a	um	<i>whence</i>	maimed
ripe	matūrus	a	um	.	mature
morning	matutīnus	a	um	.	matins —
greatest	maximus	a	um	.	a maxim —
middle	medius	a	um	.	a mediator
pure	merus	a	um	.	mere —
wonderful	mirus	a	um	.	miraculous
many	multus	a	um	.	multitude

THIRD LESSON.

clean	mundus	a	um	.	mundatory —
mute	mutus	a	um	.	mute
borrowed	mutuus	a	um	.	mutual
new	novus	a	um	.	novel
naked	nudus	a	um	.	nudity
obscure	obscūrus	a	um	.	obscurity
shady	opācus	a	um	.	opaque
best	optimus	a	um	.	optimism —
destitute	orbus	a	um	.	orphan
spare	parcus	a	um	.	parsimony
little	parvus	a	um	.	parvity —
little	paulus	a	um	.	St. Paul —
worst	pessimus	a	um	.	sup. of malus
pious	pius	a	um	.	piety
plain; level	planus	a	um	.	to plane
full	plenus	a	um	.	plenitude
depraved	pravus	a	um	.	depravity
first	primus	a	um	.	primary

Matins] i. e. the *morning* service in the church of Rome.

A maxim] a leading truth, a principle, derived from *maximus*, *greatest*, because it is of the greatest or first importance.

Mere] from *merus*, *pure*, unadulterated, comes *mere*, an adjective, which ascribes no quality whatever to the substantive with which it is joined, but simply denotes that the substantive is strictly what its name imports; as, mere trifles, mere fools, &c.

Mundatory] i. e. having the power to *cleanse*.

Optimism] i. e. the doctrine that every thing in nature is ordered for the best.

Parvity] i. e. littleness, minuteness.

St. Paul] *Saul*, who was miraculously converted to Christianity, is said to have assumed the name of *Paul*, from *paulus*, *little*, in order to show himself the *least* of the apostles.

deprived of	privus	a	um	whence	deprivation
honest	probus	a	um	.	probity
ready	promptus	a	um	.	prompt
prone	pronus	a	um	.	proneness
one's own	proprius	a	um	.	to appropriate
next	proximus	a	um	.	proximity
public	publicus	a	um	.	publicity
pure	purus	a	um	.	purity
how much	quantus	a	um	.	quantity
few; rare	rarus	a	um	.	rarity
hoarse	raucus	a	um	.	raucity —
cruel	sævus	a	um	.	savage
sage	sagus	a	um	.	sagacity
sane	sanus	a	um	.	sanity
secret	secretus	a	um	.	secretary —
second	secundus	a	um	.	second —
assiduous	sedulus	a	um	.	sedulous
serene	serenus	a	um	.	serenity
late	serus	a	um	.	serenade —
severe	severus	a	um	.	severity
dry	siccus	a	um	.	siccated —
sincere	sincerus	a	um	.	sincerity
each	singulus	a	um	.	singular

FOURTH LESSON.

social	socius	a	um	.	society
solid	solidus	a	um	.	solidity
alone	solus	a	um	.	solitary
thick	spissus	a	um	.	spissitude —
strenuous	strenuus	a	um	.	strenuously

Raucity] i. e. hoarseness; a croaking, loud, rough noise.

Secretary] from *secretus*, *secret*, is derived a *secretary*; i. e. a person to whom is entrusted either officially or privately the secrets of another; a *Secretary of State* is therefore always a Privy Councillor.

Second] *secundus*, also signifies *prosperous*, in which sense it mostly occurs in poetical authors.

Serenade] from *serus*, *late*, is derived the Italian *serenata*; i. e. music performed *late* in the evening, out of doors; whence the French word *sérénade*, and the English word *serenade*.

Siccated] i. e. dried up.

Spissitude] i. e. thickness, grossness.

foolish	stultus	a um	whence	to stultify
highest	summus	a um	. .	summit
proud	superbus	a um	. .	superb
supine	supinus	a um	. .	supine
deaf	surdus	a um	. .	absurd —
so much	tantus	a um	. .	tantamount —
tardy	tardus	a um	. .	tardy
whole	totus	a um	. .	total
tranquil	tranquillus	a um	. .	tranquillity
fearful; alarmed	trepidus	a um	. .	trepidation
maimed	truncus	a um	. .	truncated —
safe	tutus	a um	. .	tutelage —
any	ullus	a um	. .	nullity —
last	ultimus	a um	. .	ultimately
crooked	uncus	a um	. .	an anchor
wet	uvidus	a um	. .	uvid —
vain	vanus	a um	. .	vanity
various	varius	a um	. .	variety
vast	vastus	a um	. .	vastness
true	verus	a um	. .	verity —
widowed	viduus	a um	. .	widowed
another	alter	era erum	.	alternative
rough	asper	era erum	.	asperity
rest	cæter	era erum	.	&c., et cætera
torn	lacer	era erum	.	laceration
free	liber	era erum	.	liberty
miserable	miser	era erum	.	misery
prosperous	prosper	era erum	.	prosperity

Absurd] as *deaf* persons, through misconceptions in conversation, are led to make observations foreign to the subject, the term *absurd*, which literally signifies *ab surdo*, from a deaf man, came to be applied to any thing inconsistent, dissonant, or inharmonious.

Tantamount] equivalent; i. e. amounting to *as much*.

Truncated] i. e. *maimed*, lopped of its branches.

Tutelage] i. e. guardianship, safety.

Nullity] from *ullus*, *any*, comes *nullus*, *not any*, compounded of *ne* and *ullus*; whence *nullity*.

Uvid] i. e. moist, wet.

Verity] hence also *verdict*, the decision of a jury; i. e. *verum dictum*, a true saying.

tender	tener	era	erum	whence	tenderness
sick	æger	gra	grum	. . .	egritude —
black	ater	tra	trum	. . .	atramental —
right	dexter	tra	trum	. . .	dexterous —
whole	integer	gra	grum	. . .	integrity
black	niger	gra	grum	. . .	negro

FIFTH LESSON.

sluggish	piger	gra	grum	. . .	a pig
fair	pulcher	chra	chrum	. . .	pulchritude
red	ruber	bra	brum	. . .	ruby —
sacred	sacer	cra	crum	. . .	sacrilege
left	sinister	tra	trum	. . .	sinister —
foul; horrid	teter	tra	trum	. . .	tetrical —
either	uter	tra	trum	. . .	neuter —

PLURALS.

both	ambo	æ	o	. . .	ambidextrous —
few	pauci	æ	a	. . .	paucity

OF TWO TERMINATIONS.

short	brevis		is	. . .	brevity
weak	debilis		is	. . .	debility
sweet	dulcis		is	. . .	dulcet
slender	exilis		is	. . .	exility —

Egritude] i. e. sickness.

Atramental] from *ater*, *black*, comes *atramentum*, ink; whence, *atramental*, inky.

Dexterous] *dexter* also signifies *lucky*; i. e. on the *right hand*, and is opposed to *lævus*, the left. See *Left*, page 32.

Ruby] from *ruber*, *red*, comes *ruby*, a precious stone, so called by reason of its beautiful red colour; also, hence is derived the *rubric*, which signifies certain directions in the liturgy or prayer-book, so called because formerly printed in *red* letters.

Sinister] the same observations are applicable to *sinister* as to *lævus*. See *Left*, page 32.

Tetrical] i. e. crabbed, sour.

Neuter] from *uter*, *either*, is derived *neuter*, a compound of *ne* and *uter*; i. e. not either.

Ambidextrous] compounded of *ambo*, *both*, and *dexter*, the *right hand*; i. e. using *both* hands with equal facility.

Exility] i. e. smallness, slenderness, diminution.

easy	facilis	is	<i>whence</i>	facility
strong	fortis	is	. . .	fortitude
slender	gracilis	is	. . .	gracility —
great	grandis	is	. . .	grandeur
heavy	gravis	is	. . .	gravity
cheerful	hilaris	is	. . .	hilarity
savage; wild	immānis	is	. . .	immanity —
empty	inānis	is	. . .	anity —
safe	incolumis	is	. . .	incolumity —
young	juvenis	is	. . .	juvenile
gentle	lenis	is	. . .	lenity
light	levis	is	. . .	levity
mild	mitis	is	. . .	to mitigate
soft	mollis	is	. . .	to mollify
noble	nobilis	is	. . .	nobility
all	omnis	is	. . .	omnipotent
fat	pinguis	is	. . .	pinguid —
such as	qualis	is	. . .	quality —
rude	rudis	is	. . .	rude
similar	similis	is	. . .	similarity
barren	sterilis	is	. . .	sterile
sweet	suavis	is	. . .	suavity
aloft	sublīmis	is	. . .	sublime
subtle	subtīlis	is	. . .	subtlety
such	talis	is	. . .	to retaliate —
thin	tenuis	is	. . .	to attenuate —
sad	tristis	is	. . .	tristful —
base	turpis	is	. . .	turpitude

Gracility] i. e. slenderness, smallness.

Immanity] i. e. barbarity, savageness.

Inanity] i. e. emptiness, a void space.

Incolumity] i. e. safety, security.

Pinguid] i. e. fat, unctuous.

Quality] *talis* and *qualis* are correspondents, which necessarily go together in Latin: *talis* being *such*, and *qualis*, *as*; *qualis* is however often used by itself, but in this case *talis* is always understood, and then *qualis* signifies *such as*.

To retaliate] i. e. to give *like* for *like*.

To attenuate] i. e. to make *thin*.

Tristful] i. e. sad, melancholy, gloomy.

ROOT ADJECTIVES.

vile	vilis	is	<i>whence</i>	vile
sharp ; sour	acer	cris	.	acrid

SIXTH LESSON.

atrocious	atrox	ōcis	.	atrocity
swift	velox	ōcis	.	velocity
happy	felix	īcis	.	felicitous
lying	mendax	ācis	.	mendacity —
wanton	procax	ācis	.	procacity —
cruel	trux	ucis	.	truculent —
old	senex	senis	.	seniority
merciful	clemens	ntis	.	clemency
elegant	elegans	ntis	.	elegance
crowded	frequens	ntis	.	frequency
prudent	prudens	ntis	.	prudence
recent	recens	ntis	.	recent
guilty	sons	ntis	.	sontic —
greater	major	ōris	.	majority
better	melior	iōris	.	to <i>ameliorate</i>
mindful	memor	oris	.	memory
less	minor	ōris	.	minority
swifter	ocior	ōris	.	the ocean —
worse	pejor	ōris	.	comp. of malus
more	plus	uris	.	plural
rich	dives	itis	.	Dives —
dull	hebes	etis	.	hebetude —

Mendacity] i. e. falsehood.

Procacity] i. e. petulence, sauciness.

Truculent] i. e. terrible of aspect, destructive, cruel.

Sontic] i. e. hurtful.

The ocean] *ocior*, *swifter*, is itself derived from the Greek *ώκυς*, *swift*, whence is formed the word *ocean*, so called by reason of the swift motion of its waves when agitated by a storm.

Dives] the *rich man* in the Gospel.

Hebetude] i. e. dulness, obtuseness, bluntness.

round; smooth	teres	etis	whence to terebrate —
powerful	†pos	otis	. . . potent
celebrated	celeber	bris	. . . celebrity
equal	par	aris	. . . parity
swift	celer	eris	. . . celerity
poor	pauper	eris	. . . a pauper
old	vetus	eris	. . . veteran
powerful	†ops	opis	. . . opulent
watchful	vigil	ilis	. . . vigilant
as many as	quot	indecl.	. . . aliquot —
so many	tot	indecl.	. . . total

NUMERALS.

one	unus	a um	. . . unity
two	duo	æ o	. . . a duet
three	tres	ium	. . . the Trinity
four	quatuor	indecl.	. . . quadruped —
five	quinque	indecl.	. . . quintuple —
six	sex	indecl.	. . . a sextant —
seven	septem	indecl.	. . . September —
eight	octo	indecl.	. . . October
nine	novem	indecl.	. . . November

To terebrate] from *teres*, *round*, *smooth*, comes *terebra*, *an auger*, whence *terebro*, *to bore*, and thence the English verb *to terebrate*; i. e. to bore or pierce, to make a round smooth hole as with an auger.

Aliquot] from *quot*, *as many as*, and *alius*, another, comes *aliquot*, a term used in arithmetic to express that part of a number which will divide the whole number of which it is a part, without any remainder; i. e. the several *aliquot* parts are as many as the *other* whole number.

Quadruped] i. e. having *four feet*.

Quintuple] i. e. *five fold*.

A sextant] i. e. the *sixth* part of a circle.

September] from *septem*, *seven*, comes *September*. The ancients began the year with March and ended with February, according to which, *September*, *October*, *November*, and *December*, were the *seventh*, *eighth*, *ninth*, and *tenth* months of the year. The moderns have retained so much of the ancient custom of calculating the year as relates to the signs of the zodiac; Aries, the ram, being the first sign, which is entered by the sun in the month of March, and Pisces, the fishes, the last sign, which is in the month of February.

ten	decem	indecl.	whence	December
twenty	viginti	indecl.	.	Vingt-un —
hundred	centum	indecl.	.	century
thousand	mille	indecl.	in sing.	a mile —

Vingt-un] the French *vingt*, *twenty*, is derived from the Latin word *viginti*, and thence *vingt-un*, a game with cards consisting of *twenty-one* points.

A mile] from *mille*, *a thousand*, is derived the word *mile*; being, as computed by the Romans, *mille passus*, a thousand paces.

ROOT VERBS.

† *This mark is prefixed to those verbs which are obsolete.*

* *This mark is annexed to the perfect tense or supine of such verbs as have more than one; for which see list, page 54.*

Observe, That a in the penultimate syllable of Verbs of the first conjugation is always long, except in a very few cases, which are here distinguished by a short mark, as dātum.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

The infinitive in are, as æstimate, to estimate.

FIRST LESSON.

	Present	Perfect	Supine	
to estimate	æstimo	avi	atum	<i>whence estimation</i>
to walk	ambulo	avi	atum	... <i>perambulation</i>
to love	amo	avi	atum	... <i>amorous</i>
to fit	apto	avi	atum	... <i>to adapt</i>
to plough	aro	avi	atum	... <i>arable</i>
to listen	ausculto	avi	atum	... <i>auscultation</i> —
to bless	beo	avi	atum	... <i>beatitude</i>
to carve	cælo	avi	atum	... <i>celature</i> —
to call	†calo	avi	atum	... <i>calends</i> —
to chastise	castigo	avi	atum	... <i>castigation</i>
to conceal	celo	avi	atum	... <i>concealment</i>
to contend	certo	avi	atum	... <i>concertation</i> —
to begin	†choo	avi	atum	... <i>inchoation</i> —
to cry out	clamo	avi	atum	... <i>clamorous</i>
to incline	†clino	avi	atum	... <i>inclination</i>

Auscultation] a hearkening or listening to.

Celature] i. e. the art of engraving.

Calends] the first days of the month in the Roman Calendar. They were so called because *called over* or proclaimed by a crier. This verb *calo* may be considered as obsolete, being only used in the three following ways, viz. *calare comitia*, to call the *comitia*; *calare dies*, to call over the days; *calare Junonem*, to call upon Juno.

Concertation] i. e. a contending together.

Inchoation] i. e. inception, beginning.

	Present	Perfect	Supine		
to think	cogito	avi	atum	<i>whence</i>	cogitation
to strain	colo	avi	atum	.	colander —
to conciliate	concilio	avi	atum	.	conciliation
to burn	cremo	avi	atum	.	cremation —
to create	creo	avi	atum	.	creation
to dedicate	dico	avi	atum	.	dedication
to wander	erro	avi	atum	.	errant
to fatigue	fatigo	avi	atum	.	fatigue
to hasten	festino	avi	atum	.	festination —
to burn	flagro	avi	atum	.	conflagration
to blow	flo	avi	atum	.	inflation
to bore	foro	avi	atum	.	perforation
to be fragrant	fragro	avi	atum	.	fragrancy
to direct	guberno	avi	atum	.	government
to taste	gusto	avi	atum	.	disgust
to breathe	halo	avi	atum	.	exhalation
to gape	hio	avi	atum	.	hiatus —
to invite	invito	avi	atum	.	invitation
to rejoice	jubilo	avi	atum	.	jubilee
to scold	jурго	avi	atum	.	objurgation
to swear	juro	avi	atum	.	perjury
to bark at	latro	avi	atum	.	latrant —
to wash	lavo	lavi	lotum*	.	to lave
to send away	lego	avi	atum	.	a delegate
to pour	libo	avi	atum	.	libation
to bind	ligo	avi	atum	.	ligature
to loosen	luxo	avi	atum	.	luxation —
to commit	mando	avi	atum	.	to remand
to flow	mano	avi	atum	.	emanation —

Colander] i. e. a sieve, a strainer.

Cremation] i. e. a burning.

Festination] i. e. haste, hurry.

Hiatus] i. e. gap, a gaping; the opening of the mouth in pronouncing two vowels without a consonant between them.

Latrant] i. e. barking.

A delegate] i. e. any one that is *sent* to act for another.

Luxation] i. e. *loosening* of the joints; also from *luxo* comes *luxuria*, luxury; i. e. a loosening both of mind and body.

Emanation] i. e. a flowing from.

	Present	Perfect	Supine	
to go	meo	avi	atum	<i>whence</i> to meander
to migrate	migro	avi	atum	. . . migration
to show	monstro	avi	atum	. . . demonstration
to change	muto	avi	atum	. . . mutable
to narrate	narro	avi	atum	. . . narration
to deny	nego	avi	atum	. . . negative
to swim	no	avi	atum	. . . natation —
to mark	noto	avi	atum	. . . annotation
to announce	nuncio	avi	atum	. . . annunciation
to wish	opto	avi	atum	. . . optative
to decorate	orno	avi	atum	. . . ornament
to pray	oro	avi	atum	. . . adoration
to prepare	paro	avi	atum	. . . preparation
to sin	pecco	avi	atum	. . . a peccadillo —
to name	tpello	avi	atum	. . . appellation
to penetrate	penetro	avi	atum	. . . penetration
to appease	placo	avi	atum	. . . placable
to deplore	ploro	avi	atum	. . . deplorable
to carry	porto	avi	atum	. . . portable
to demand	postulo	avi	atum	. . . expostulation
to drink	poto	avi	atum*	. . . potation
to hasten	propero	avi	atum	. . . properation —
to purge	pурго	avi	atum	. . . purgative
to think	puto	avi	atum	. . . disputation
to lop	puto	avi	atum	. . . amputation —
to water	rigo	avi	atum	. . . irrigation
to ask	rogo	avi	atum	. . . interrogation
to keep	servo	avi	atum	. . . servant

SECOND LESSON.

to hope	spere	avi	atum	. . . desperation —
to breathe	spiro	avi	atum	. . . inspiration

Natation] i. e. the act of swimming.

Peccadillo] i. e. a petty fault, a little or pardonable sin.

Properation] i. e. a hastening.

Amputation] i. e. the cutting off of a limb. This word is compounded of *am*, *about*, and *puto*, *to lop* or *cut*, and strictly signifies a cutting off by incision all round.

Desperation] i. e. hopelessness.

	Present	Perfect	Supine	
to purpose	ſtino	avi	atum	<i>whence destination</i>
to condense	ſtipo	avi	atum	. . . <i>constipation</i>
to sweat	ſudo	avi	atum	. . . <i>sudorific</i> —
to temper	tempero	avi	atum	. . . <i>temperature</i>
to endure	tolero	avi	atum	. . . <i>toleration</i>
to howl	ululo	avi	atum	. . . <i>a yell</i> —
to be free from	vaco	avi	atum	. . . <i>vacation</i>
to devastate	vasto	avi	atum	. . . <i>devastation</i>
to trace	vestigo	avi	atum	. . . <i>investigation</i>
to brandish	vibro	avi	atum	. . . <i>vibration</i>
to avoid	vito	avi	atum	. . . <i>inevitable</i>
to call	voco	avi	atum	. . . <i>invocation</i>
to fly	volo	avi	atum	. . . <i>volatile</i>
to devour	voro	avi	atum	. . . <i>voracious</i>
to make noise	crepo	ui	crepitum	. . <i>discrepancy</i> —
to lie down	cubo	ui	cubitum	. . <i>incubation</i> —
to tame	domo	ui	domitum	. . <i>indomitable</i>
to rub	frico	ui	frictum	. . <i>friction</i>
to fold	plico	ui*	—	. . <i>multiplication</i>
to cut	ſecō	ui	ſectum	. . <i>a section</i>
to thunder	tono	ui	tonitum	. . <i>detonation</i>
to forbid	veto	ui	vetitum	. . <i>the Veto</i> —
to give	do	dědi	dătum	. . <i>dative</i> —
to stand	sto	ſtěti	ſtătum	. . <i>stationary</i>
to help	juvo	juvi	jutum	. . <i>coadjutor</i> —
to delight	juvo	juvi	jutum	. . <i>joyful</i>

Sudorific] i. e. causing *sweat*.

A yell] from *ululo*, also comes *an owl*, in Latin *ulula*, so called from its *howling* or screeching.

Discrepancy] from *crepo*, to make a noise, comes *discrepo*, to disagree; i. e. literally not to sound in unison, and thence, *discrepancy*, a discordance or want of harmony.

Incubation] i. e. the act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them.

The Veto] from *veto*, to forbid, comes the word *Veto*, a term formerly used by the head of the executive power of France, under the republican government, to express refusal of a proposed measure. The Pope, in like manner, when he refuses his assent to any measure is said to give his *Veto*.

Dative] i. e. in grammar, the case that signifies the person *to whom* any thing is *given*.

Coadjutor] i. e. a fellow helper, an assistant.

DEPONENTS.

Present	Perfect						
to flatter	adūlor	adulatus	sum	vel	fui	wh.	adulation
to speak	for	fatus	s.	v.	f.	.	infant —
to exhort	hortor	hortatus	s.	v.	f.	.	exhortation
to imitate	imitor	imitatus	s.	v.	f.	.	imitation
to struggle	luctor	luctatus	s.	v.	f.	.	reluctant
to meditate	meditor	meditatus	s.	v.	f.	.	meditation
to think	opinor	opinatus	s.	v.	f.	.	opinion
to pray	precor	precatus	s.	v.	f.	.	deprecation
to examine	scrutor	scrutatus	s.	v.	f.	.	scrutiny
to console	solor	solatus	s.	v.	f.	.	consolation
to wander	vagor	vagatus	s.	v.	f.	.	a vagabond
to hunt	venor	venatus	s.	v.	f.	.	venison

SECOND CONJUGATION.

The Infinitive in ēre, as calēre, to grow warm.

	Present	Perfect	Supine			
to grow warm	caleo	ui	calitum	.	.	caloric —
to judge	censeo	ui	censum	.	.	a censor
to owe	debeo	ui	debitum	.	.	debt
to teach	doceo	ui	doctum	.	.	docile
to grieve	doleo	ui	dolitum	.	.	dolesful
to have	habeo	ui	habitum	.	.	a habit
to lie down	jaceo	ui	jacitum	.	.	adjacent
to lie hid	lateo	ui	latitum	.	.	latent
to merit	mereo	ui	meritum	.	.	merit
to mix	misceo	ui	mixtum*	.	.	promiscuous

Infant] from *fans, speaking*, the present participle of *for, to speak*, comes an *infant*; i. e. not speaking.

Caloric] from *caleo, to grow warm*, is derived *calor*, heat, whence *caloric*. *Caloric* is a term used in Chymistry to express the principle of *heat* which exists in all bodies.

	Present	Perfect	Supine	
to admonish	moneo	ui	monitum	<i>wh.</i> a monitor
to smell	oleo	ui	olitum	olfactory —
to appear or obey	pareo	ui	paritum	apparent
to please	placeo	ui	placitum	placid
to absorb	sorbeo	ui*	sorptum	absorbent
to be silent	taceo	ui	tacitum	taciturnity
to hold	teneo	ui	tentum	retention
to terrify	terreo	ui	territum	terror
to roast	torreo	ui	tostum	torrid
to be acid	aceo	ui	—	acidity
to drive away	arceo	ui	—	coercion
to be parched	areo	ui	—	arid
to be white	candeo	ui	—	candid —
to want	careo	ui	—	a caret —
to want	egeo	ui	—	<i>in-d-igent</i>
to be fervid	ferveo	ui	—	fervency
to shiver	horreo	ui	—	horror —
to be wet	humeo	ui	—	humid
to languish	langueo	ui	—	languid
to melt	†liqueo	ui	—	liquid
to grow thin	maceo	ui	—	emaciated
to be wet	madeo	ui	—	to madify —
to hang over	†mineo	ui	—	imminent

THIRD LESSON.

to shine	niteo	ui	—	. nitent —
to hurt	noceo	ui	—	. innocent
to grow pale	palleo	ui	—	. pallid
to lie open	pateo	ui	—	. Letters patent —
to be stiff	rigeo	ui	—	. rigid

Olfactory] i. e. having the sense of *smelling*.

Candid] i. e. bright, fair, ingenuous. From *candeo* is also derived the term *candidate*, because, anciently, suitors for an office were clothed in *white* garments.

A caret] the mark (A) showing that something is *wanting*.

Horror] *horreo* signifies *to shiver with horror*, *to be horror-struck*.

To madify] i. e. to moisten, to make wet.

Nitent] i. e. bright, shining, lustrous.

Letters patent] i. e. letters *open* to the perusal of all.

	Present	Perfect	Supine	
to be silent	sileo	ui	—	wh. silence
to shine	splendeo	ui	—	. splendid
to be filthy	squaleo	ui	—	. squalid
to study	studeo	ui	—	. studious
to be amazed	stupeo	ui	—	. stupified
to grow warm	tepeo	ui	—	. tepid
to fear	timeo	ui	—	. timid
to be numb	torpeo	ui	—	. torpid
to swell	tumeo	ui	—	. tumid
to be strong	valeo	ui	—	. valid
to flourish	vigeo	ui	—	. vigorous
to be green	vireo	ui	—	. verdant
to increase	augeo	auxi	auctum	. to augment
to mourn	lugeo	luxi	luctum	. lugubrious —
to be cold	algeo	alsi	—	. algid —
to burn	ardeo	arsi	arsum	. ardent —
to shine	fulgeo	fulsi	fulsum	. fulgent
to stick	hæreo	hæsi	hæsum	. to adhere
to indulge	indulgeo	indulsi	indulsum	. indulgent
to command	jubeo	jussi	jussum	. justice —
to remain	maneo	mansi	mansum	. permanent
to soothe	mulgeo	mulsi	mulsum	. emulsion
to laugh	rideo	risi	risum	. ridicule
to advise	suadeo	suasi	suasum	. persuasion
to wipe	tergeo	tersi	tersum	. detergent —
to twist	torqueo	torsi	tortum	. torture
to be turgid	turgeo	tursi	—	. turgid
to urge	urgeo	ursi	ursum	. urgent

Lugubrious] i. e. mournful, sorrowful.

Algid] i. e. cold, chill.

Ardent] i. e. hot, burning, passionate; hence also is derived *arson*, the crime of *house-burning*.

Justice] from *jussum*, the participle of *jubeo*, to order, or command, to be done, is derived *jus*, authority, right, or law; hence *justitia*, *justice*. *Jus* is the general law, as *jus gentium*, the law of nations; *lex* is the written or particular law, as *lex Julia*, the Julian law, &c.

Detergent] i. e. that has the power of *cleansing*.

	Present	Perfect	Supine	
to dine	prandeo	prandi	pransum	<i>wh.</i> a prandicle —
to sit	sedeo	sedi	sessum	. sedentary
to make noise	strideo	stridi	—	. stridulous —
to see	video	vidi	visum	. evident
to blot out	deleo	delēvi	delētum	. <i>indelible</i>
to grow	oleo	olēvi	olētum	. <i>adolescence</i>
to fill	pleo	plevi	pletum	. <i>replete</i>
to be accustomed	sueo	suēvi	suētum	. <i>desuetude</i> —
to be aware of	caveo	cavi	cautum	. <i>caution</i>
to favour	faveo	favi	fautum	. <i>favour</i>
to cherish	foveo	fovi	fotum	. <i>to foster</i>
to move	moveo	movi	motum	. <i>moveable</i>
to wink at	fniveo	nivi*	—	. <i>to connive</i>
to be fearful	paveo	pavi	—	. <i>pavid</i> —
to vow	voveo	vovi	votum	. <i>votive</i>
to bite	mordeo	momordi	morsum	. <i>a morsel</i>
to hang	pendeo	pependi	pensum	. <i>pendent</i>
to promise	spondeo	spopondi	sponsum	. <i>a sponsor</i> —
to shear or clip	tondeo	totondi	tonsum	. <i>a tonsor</i>

DEPONENTS.

to confess	fateor	fassus	s. v. f.	. <i>confession</i>
to promise	polliceor	pollicitus	s. v. f.	. <i>a policy</i> —
to think	reor	ratus	s. v. f.	. <i>rational</i>
to behold	tueor	tutus*	s. v. f.	. <i>intuitive</i> —
to protect	tueor	tutus*	s. v. f.	. <i>a tutor</i>

A prandicle] i. e. a little *dinner*.

Stridulous] i. e. making a whizzing, creaking *noise*.

Desuetude] i. e. disuse.

Pavid] i. e. timorous, fearful.

A sponsor] i. e. a surety, one who makes a *promise* to give security for another.

A policy] from *polliceor*, *to promise*, comes *a policy of assurance*, so called because it is an instrument in writing, whereby assurers *promise* to make good the value of any thing *assured* on the conditions therein mentioned.

Intuitive] i. e. seen by the mind immediately; *beheld*, as it were, inwardly.

	Present	Perfect		
to fear	vereor	veritus	sum vel fui <i>wh. reverence</i>	
to heal	medeor	—	s. v. f.	. medicine

NEUTRR PASSIVES.

to dare	audeo	ausus	s. v. f.	. audacious
to rejoice	gaudeo	gavisus	s. v. f.	. gaudy
to be wont	soleo	solitus	s. v. f.	. obsolete —

IMPERSONALS.

it becometh	debet	debet	—	. decent
it behoveth	oportet	oportuit	—	. important
it repenteſt	pœnitet	pœnituit	—	. penitence
it pleſeſt	libet	libuit et libitum est		. ad libitum —
it iſ lawfuſ	licet	licuit et licitum est		. licence
it ſhameth	pudet	puduit et puditum est		. impudence
it iſ irketh	piget	piguit et pigitum est		. pigritude —
it iſ irketh	tædet	tæduit et tæſum est		. tedious

THIRD CONJUGATION.

The infinitive in ere, as dicere, to say.

FOURTH LESSON.

	Present	Perfect	Supine	
to say	dico	dixi	dictum	. diction
to lead	duco	duxi	ductum	. conductor
to fix	figo	fixi	fixum	. fixture
to afflict	†fligo	flixi	flictum	. affliction
to guide	rego	rexi	rectum	. direction
to cover	tego	texi	tectum	. to protect
to vex	ango	anxi	—	. anger

Obsolete] i. e. no longer customary.

Ad libitum] i. e. according to one's *will* or *pleasure*.

Pigritude] i. e. laziness, slothfulness.

	Present	Perfect	Supine	
to clang	clango	clanxi	—	wh. clangor
to surround	cingo	cinxi	cinctum	. cincture
to form or feign	fingo	finxi	fictum	. fiction
to join	jungo	junxi	junctum	. junction
to drive in	pango	panxi	pactum	. package
to paint	pingo	pinxi	pictum	. picture
to grasp or bind	stringo	strinxi	strictum	. astringent
to tinge or dip	tingo	tinxi	tinctum	. to tinge
to anoint	ungo	unxi	unctum	. unction
to draw	traho	traxi	tractum	. attraction
to convey	veho	vexi	vectum	. vehicle
to allure	flacio	laxi	lactum	. delicious
to behold	specio	spexi	spectum	. a spectacle
to boil	coquo	coxi	coctum	. decoction
to bend	flecto	flexi	flexum	. flexible
to knit	necto	nexi*	nexum	. to connect
to knit or join	plecto	plexi*	plexum	. complex
to flow	fluo	fluxi	fluxum	. fluid
to extinguish	stinguo	stinxo	stinctum	. extinguish
to build	struo	struxi	structum	. structure
to live	vivo	vixi	victum	. to revive
to nourish	alo	ui	alitum*	. aliment
to cultivate	colo	ui	cultum	. colony
to worship	colo	ui	cultum	. culte (Fr.)
to consult	consulo	ui	consultum	. consultation
to hide	occupo	ui	occultum	. occult
to roar	fremo	ui	fremitum	. frémir (Fr.)
to groan	gemo	ui	gemitum	. gémir (Fr.)
to tremble	tremo	ui	tremitum	. tremor
to vomit	vomo	ui	vomitum	. to vomit
to knead	pinso	ui*	pinsum*	. a pestle —
to interweave	sero	ui	sertum	. insertion
to make noise	strepo	ui	strepitum	. obstreperous —

A pestle] *pinso* also makes *pistum* in the supine, whence is derived *pistillum, a pestle.*

Obstreperous] i. e. loud, clamorous, noisy.

	Present	Perfect	Supine	
to weave	texo	ui	textum	<i>wh.</i> texture
to sharpen	acuo	ui	acūtum	. acute
to argue	arguo	ui	argūtum	. argument
to put on	þduo	ui	dutum	. to <i>endue</i>
to wash away	luo	ui	lutūm	. <i>ablution</i>
to lessen	minuo	ui	minūtum	. <i>diminution</i>
to nod	þnuo	ui	nutum	. <i>nutation</i> —
to rain	pluo	ui	plutum	. <i>pluvious</i>
to rush	ruo	ui	rutum	. <i>ruin</i>
to plough up	ruo	ui	rutum	. to <i>root up</i>
to appoint	statuo	ui	statūtum	. a <i>statute</i>
to sew	suo	ui	sutum	. a <i>suture</i> —
to deliver	tribuo	ui	tribūtum	. <i>tribute</i>
to beget	gigno	genui	genitum	. <i>progenitor</i>
to mow	meto	messui	messum	. <i>moisson</i> (Fr.)
to place	pono	posui	positum	. <i>position</i>
to snatch	rapio	rapui	raptum	. <i>rapine</i>
to drink	bibo	i	bibitum	. to <i>imbibe</i>
to lick	lambo	i	—	. <i>lambent</i>
to burn	þcando	i	cansum	. <i>candle</i>
to strike	cudo	i	cusum	. <i>percussion</i>
to eat	edo	i	esum	. <i>edible</i>
to strike	þfendo	i	fensum	. <i>defence</i> —
to chew	mando	i	mansum	. <i>manger</i>
to show	ostendo	i	ostensum	. <i>ostensible</i>
to expand	pando	i	pansum*	. <i>expansion</i>
to seize	prehendo	i	prehensum	. <i>apprehension</i>
to mount	scando	i	scansum	. <i>ascension</i>
to settle (as birds)	sido	i	—	. <i>subsiding</i>
to dig	fodio	i	fossum	. a <i>fosse</i>
to fly	fugio	i	fugitum	. <i>fugitive</i>

Nutation] from *nutum* the supine of *nuo*, to nod, comes *nutation*; i. e. a *tremulous motion* of the earth's axis.

A *suture*] in surgery, the closing of wounds by *sewing*.

Defence] from *fendo*, to *strike*, comes *defendo*, to *strike* or *ward off*, whence the English word *defence*; hence also a *fender*.

	Present	Perfect	Supine	
to read	lego	i	lectum	wh. legible
to gather	lego	i	lectum	. collection
to buy or take	emo	i	emptum	. redemption
to pluck	vello	i*	vulsum	. convulsion
to turn	verto	i	versum	. conversion
to loosen	solvo	i	solūtum	. solution
to roll	volvo	i	volūtum	. to revolve

FIFTH LESSON.

to sift or see	cerno	crevi	cretum	. discernment
to encrease	cresco	crevi	cretum	. excrescence
to despise	sperno	sprevi	spretum	. to spurn
to strew	sterno	stravi	stratum	. consternation—
to desire	cupio	cupīvi	cupītum	. cupidity
to daub	lino	livi*	litum	. liniment
to permit	sino	sivi	situm	. situated —
to rub	tero	trivi	tritum	. attrition
to seek	peto	petīvi	petītum	. petition
to seek	quæro	quæsīvi	quæsītum	. to inquire
to know	nosco	novi	notum	. notion
to feed	pasco	pavi	pastum	. pasture
to sow	sero	sevi	satum	. a series —
to cleave	findo	fidi	fissum	. fissure
to pour	fundo	fudi	fusum	. infusion
to leave	linquo	liqui	lictum	. to relinquish
to break or burst rumpo	rupi		ruptum	. rupture

Conternation] from *sterno*, *to strew*, is derived *consternation*; i. e. a confusion or *strewing* altogether. From *stratus*, the participle of *sterno*, is also derived the term *strata*; i. e. *layers* of earth, gravel, &c., which seem as if regularly strewed.

Situated] *sino* strictly signifies *to permit, let, or suffer to be done*; its participle *situs* also signifies *situated*, and thence is derived *site* and *situation*. Although the participle bears this latter signification, it is to be observed that the verb itself is never used in this sense, which has caused some lexicographers to be of opinion that *situs*, *situated*, does not belong to the verb *sino*, *to permit*, but rather to the verb *sero*, *sevi*, *satum*, *to sow* or *plant*.

A series] from *sero*, *to sow*, is derived a series, being an order, train, or regular continuation of things in line one after another, as observed in *sowing*.

	Present	Perfect	Supine		
to divide	scindo	scidi	scissum	wh.	scissors
to strike	ico	ici	ictum	.	* * *
to conquer	vinco	vici	victum	.	victorious
to shut	claudio	clausi	clausum	.	to <i>exclude</i>
to divide	divido	divisi	divisum	.	division
to hurt or dash	lædo	læsi	læsum	.	collision
to play	ludo	lusi	lusum	.	collusion
to immerse	mergo	mersi	mersum	.	immersion
to send	mitto	misi	missum	.	mission
to applaud	plundo	plausi	plausum	.	applause
to shave	rado	rasi	rasum	.	rasor
to gnaw	rodo	rosi	rosum	.	to corrode
to scatter	spargo	sparsi	sparsum	.	to disperse
to thrust	trudo	trusi	trusum	.	intrusion
to go	vado	vasi	vasum	.	invasion
to pluck	carpo	carpsi	carptum	.	to carp at
to be married	nubo	nupsi	nuptum	.	nuptials
to creep	repo	repsi	reptum	.	reptile
to write	scribo	scripsi	scriptum	.	inscription
to carve	sculpo	sculpsi	sculptum	.	sculpture
to take or spend	sumo	sumpsi	sumptum	.	to assume
to despise	temno	tempsi	temptum	.	to contemn
to drive or act	ago	egi	actum	.	action
to break	frango	fregi	fractum	.	frangible
to take	capiro	cepi	captum	.	capture
to make	facio	feci	factum	.	manufacture
to cast	jacio	jeci	jactum	.	rejection
to go	cedo	cessi	cessum	.	procession
to yield	cedo	cessi	cessum	.	a cession
to carry	gero	gessi	gestum	.	belligerent —

Belligerent] i. e. *carrying on* or *waging war*; compounded of *bellum*, *war*, and *gero*, *bear*, or *carry*.

	Present	Perfect	Supine	
to press	premo	pressi	pressum	wh. oppression
to shake	quatio	quassi	quassum	. to quake
to burn	uro	ussi	ustum	. combustion —
to fall	cado	cecidi	casum	. cadence —
to cut or kill	cædo	cecidi	cæsum	. suicide —
to sing	cano	cecini	cantum	. to chant
to strike	†cello	ceculi	culsum	. to recoil —
to excel	†cello	ceculi	culsum	. excellent
to believe	credo	credidi	creditum	. credible
to run	curro	cucurri	cursum	. incursion
to learn	disco	didici	—	. disciple
to deceive	fallo	fefelli	falsum	. fallible
to spare	parco	peperci	parsum	. parsimony
to bring forth	pario	peperi	partum*	. parent
to drive away	pello	pepuli	pulsum	. to repel
to demand	posco	poposci	postum	. to pose —
to prick	pungo	pupugi	punctum	. puncture
to rise	surgo	surrexi	surrectum	. resurrection
to touch	tango	tetigi	tactum	. tangible
to tend to	tendo	tetendi	tensum*	. to extend
to pound	tundo	tutudi	tunsum*	. contusion —
to sell	vendo	vendidi	—	. to vend
to stop	sisto	stiti	statum	. to resist

DEONENTS.

SIXTH LESSON.

to obtain	adipiscor	adeptus sum vel fui	an adept
to enjoy	fruor	fructus s. v. f.*	fruition
to perform office	fungor	functus s. v. f.	function

Combustion] i. e. conflagration, burning, tumult.

Cadence] i. e. fall of the voice.

Suicide] is compounded of *sui*, *one's self*, and *cædo*, *to kill*; i. e. the killing of one's self.

To recoil] i. e. to strike back.

To pose] from *posco*, *to demand* or *challenge*, is said to be derived the verb to *pose*, as also *a poser*, *puzzle*, &c.; a poser being strictly one who challenges or asks questions to try capacities.

Contusion] *tundo* also makes *tusum* in the supine, whence *contusion*.

	Present	Perfect		
to march or step	gradior	gressus	sum	vel fui <i>wh.</i> gradual —
to glide	labor	lapsus	s. v. f.	. lapse
to speak	loquor	locūtus	s. v. f.	. eloquence
to obtain or gain	nauciscor	nactus	s. v. f.	. * * *
to be born	nascor	natus	s. v. f.	. nativity
to endeavour	nitor	nitus*	s. v. f.	. nitency —
to lean	nitor	nitus*	s. v. f.	. nixi Dii —
to forget	obliviscor	oblītus	s. v. f.	. oblivion
to covenant	paciscor	pactus	s. v. f.	. a compact
to suffer	patior	passus	s. v. f.	. patient
to complain	queror	questus	s. v. f.	. querulous
to follow	sequor	secūtus	s. v. f.	. consequent
to use	utor	usus	s. v. f.	. utility

NEUTER PASSIVES.

to trust	fido	fisus	s. v. f.	. to confide
to be done	fio	factus	s. v. f.	. a fiat —

IRREGULARS.

to bear	fero	tuli	latum	. to refer —
to lift up	tollo	sustuli	sublātum	. to extol
to be	sum	fui	—	. essence —
to will	volo	volui	—	. voluntary

Gradual] i. e. *step by step*; hence also is derived *ingress* and *egress*, also *gradus*, a step or rank, whence *grade*, *graduate*, &c.

Nitency] i. e. the act of endeavouring.

Nixi Dii] from *nixus*, the participle of the verb *nitor*, to lean, and *Deus*, God, come the *nixi Dii*, or *leaning gods*. These were three statues in the capitol at Rome, kneeling before Minerva's cell or chapel, which were brought thither after the taking of Corinth.

A fiat] i. e. a decree; this word is literally the third person singular, imperative mood, of *fio*, and strictly expresses, *let it be done*.

To refer] from *latus*, the participle of *fero*, *tuli*, *latum*, to bear or bring, comes also the verb to *relate*, in which sense this verb *fero* very frequently occurs in Latin authors. The English verbs to *relate*, and to *report*, are both formed of Latin verbs, signifying to bear or carry, because they denote a conveying from one to another.

Essence] from *esse*, the infinitive of the verb *sum*, *fui*, to be, comes *essentia*, *essence*, i. e. the very *being* or *nature* of a thing.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

The infinitive in īre, as audīre to hear.

	Present	Perfect	Supine		
to hear	audio	īvi	audītūm	<i>whence</i>	an audience
to cite	cio	īvi	citūm	. . .	to excite
to sleep	dormio	īvi	dormītūm	. . .	dormant
to bellow	mugio	īvi	mugītūm	. . .	to moo
to nourish	nutrio	īvi	nutrītūm	. . .	nutriment
to polish	polio	īvi	polītūm	. . .	polite
to sanction	sancio	īvi	sanctūm*	. . .	sanction
to know	scio	īvi	scītūm	. . .	science
to bury	sepelio	īvi	sepultūm	. . .	sepulchre
to go	eo	ivi	ītūm	. . .	exit
to be able	queo	quivi	quitūm	. . .	quite —
to open	aperio	ui	apertūm	. . .	aperient
to leap	salio	ui*	saltūm	. . .	desultory —
to taste	sapiō	ui	—	. . .	insipid
to be wise	sapiō	ui	—	. . .	sapient
to prop	fulcio	fulsi	fultūm	. . .	a fulcrum —
to draw forth	haurio	hausi	haustūm*	. . .	exhaustion
to feel	sentio	sensi	sensūm	. . .	sense
to come	venio	veni	ventūm	. . .	to convene —
to bind	vincio	vinxi	vinctūm	. . .	a vinciture

Quite] from *quitus*, the participle of *queo*, *quivi*, *quitum*, to be able, comes the English adverb *quite*; i. e. ably, perfectly.

Desultory] i. e. without method, a *leaping*, as it were, from one thing to another.

A fulcrum] i. e. the *prop* by which a lever is sustained.

To convene] i. e. to cause to *come* together.

DEPONENTS.

	Present	Perfect		
to measure	metior	mensus sum vel fui	wh.	a meter —
to begin	ordior	orsus	s. v. f.	. exordium —
to spring forth	orior	ortus	s. v. f.	. orient —
to try or essay	†perior	peritus	s. v. f.	. experience

DEFECTIVES.

to covet	aveo	—	—	. avaricious
to be fruitful	†feo	—	fetum	. fecundity
to be able	polleo	—	—	. equipollent —
to rage	furo	—	—	. fury
to beseech	quæso	—	—	. to request
I began	—	cœpi	—	. incipient
I remember	—	memini	—	. reminiscence
I hate	—	odi	—	. odious
I say	inquo	—	—	. quoth I
to say	aio	—	—	. aye —
to go	†bito	—	—	. indubitable —
to strike	ferio	—	—	. a ferule

A meter] from *metior*, *to measure*, comes *a meter*; i. e. one who is appointed to inspect the *measure* of any commodity; also, from *mensus*, the participle of this verb, and the preposition *in*, comes *immense*; i. e. *immeasurable*.

Exordium] i. e. *the commencement* or opening of a speech.

Orient] from *orior*, *to spring forth*, comes *oriens*, *the east*, because it is in the east that the sun rises.

Equipollent] from *æquus*, *equal*, and *polleo*, *to be able*, comes *equipollent*, i. e. having equal force or power.

Aye] from the defective verb *aio*, *I say*, comes the English word *aye*; i. e. *yes*; strictly signifying *I say*, *I affirm*, &c.

Indubitable] from *duo*, *two*, and *bito*, *to go*, is formed the verb *dubito*, *to doubt*; strictly signifying *to go two ways*, whereby doubt is necessarily implied; whence *dubitable*, *indubitable*, &c.

ROOT VERBS HAVING TWO PERFECT TENSES.

	Perfect		Perfect	Supine
plico	plicāvi	<i>vel</i>	plicui	—
niveo	nivi	<i>vel</i>	nixi	—
sorbeo	sorbui	<i>vel</i>	sorpsi	sorptum
necto	nexi	<i>vel</i>	nexui	nexum
plecto	plexi	<i>vel</i>	plexui	plexum
lino	livi	<i>vel</i>	levi	litum
vello	velli	<i>vel</i>	vulsi	vulsum
salio	salui	<i>vel</i>	salii	saltum
tueor	tutus	<i>vel</i>	tuitus sum vel fui	
fruor	fructus	<i>vel</i>	fruitus	s. v. f.
nitor	nitus	<i>vel</i>	nixus	s. v. f.

ROOT VERBS HAVING TWO SUPINES.

		Supine		Supine		Supine
lavo	lavi	lavātum	<i>vel</i>	lautum	<i>vel</i>	lotum
poto	potāvi	potātum	<i>vel</i>	potum		
alo	alui	alitum	<i>vel</i>	altum		
misceo	miscui	mixtum	<i>vel</i>	mistum		
pando	pandi	pansum	<i>vel</i>	passum		
pario	peperi	partum	<i>vel</i>	paritum		
tendo	tetendi	tensem	<i>vel</i>	tentum		
tundo	tutudi	tunsum	<i>vel</i>	tusum		
haurio	hausi	haustum	<i>vel</i>	hausum		

VERBS HAVING TWO PERFECTS AND TWO SUPINES.

	Perfect	Perfect	Supine	Supine	Supine
pinso	pinsui	<i>vel</i>	pinsi	pinsum	<i>vel</i>
sancio	sancīvi	<i>vel</i>	sanxi	sanctum	<i>vel</i>

VERBS WHICH CHANGE WHEN COMPOUNDED.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

do	<i>makes</i>	<i>edo</i>	<i>edidi</i>	<i>editum</i>
sto	...	<i>consto</i>	<i>constiti</i>	<i>constatum or itum</i>

SECOND CONJUGATION.

arceo	...	<i>exerceo</i>	<i>exercui</i>	<i>exercitum</i>
egeo	...	<i>indigeo</i>	<i>indigui</i>	—
habeo	...	<i>inhibeo</i>	<i>inhibui</i>	<i>inhibitum</i>
sedeo	...	<i>insideo</i>	<i>insedi</i>	<i>insessum</i>
taceo	...	<i>conticeo</i>	<i>conticui</i>	—
teneo	...	<i>contineo</i>	<i>continui</i>	<i>contentum</i>
fateor	...	<i>confiteor</i>	<i>confessus sum vel fui</i>	

THIRD CONJUGATION.

cando	...	<i>incendo</i>	<i>incendi</i>	<i>incensum</i>
scando	...	<i>ascendo</i>	<i>ascendi</i>	<i>ascensum</i>
pasco	...	<i>compesco</i>	<i>compescui</i>	—
carpo	...	<i>excerpo</i>	<i>excerpsi</i>	<i>excerptum</i>
spargo	...	<i>aspergo</i>	<i>aspersi</i>	<i>aspersum</i>
fallo	...	<i>refello</i>	<i>refelli</i>	—
pango	...	<i>compingo</i>	<i>compēgi</i>	<i>compactum</i>
frango	...	<i>confringo</i>	<i>confrēgi</i>	<i>conftractum</i>
tango	...	<i>contingo</i>	<i>contigi</i>	<i>contactum</i>
cado	...	<i>occido</i>	<i>occidi</i>	<i>occāsum</i>
cædo	...	<i>occīdo</i>	<i>occīdi</i>	<i>occīsum</i>
lædo	...	<i>collido</i>	<i>collisi</i>	<i>collīsum</i>
ago	...	<i>abigo</i>	<i>abēgi</i>	<i>abactum</i>
lego	...	<i>colligo</i>	<i>collēgi</i>	<i>collectum</i>
rego	...	<i>corrigo</i>	<i>correxī</i>	<i>correctum</i>
capiro	...	<i>accipio</i>	<i>accēpi</i>	<i>acceptum</i>
facio	...	<i>conficio</i>	<i>confēci</i>	<i>confectum</i>
jacio	...	<i>conjicio</i>	<i>conjēci</i>	<i>conjectum</i>

lacio	<i>makes</i>	<i>allicio</i>	<i>allexi</i>	<i>allectum</i>
specio	...	<i>aspicio</i>	<i>aspexi</i>	<i>aspectum</i>
rapio	...	<i>corripio</i>	<i>corripui</i>	<i>correptum</i>
statuo	...	<i>constituo</i>	<i>constitui</i>	<i>constitūtum</i>
gradior	...	<i>aggredior</i>	<i>aggressus sum vel fui</i>	
patior	...	<i>perpetior</i>	<i>perpessus</i>	s. v. f.
emo	...	<i>adimo</i>	<i>adēmi</i>	<i>ademptum</i>
premo	...	<i>comprimo</i>	<i>compressi</i>	<i>compressum</i>
cano	...	<i>accino</i>	<i>accinui</i>	<i>accentum</i>
quæro	...	<i>acquiōro</i>	<i>acquisīvi</i>	<i>acquisītum</i>
claudio	...	<i>conclūdo</i>	<i>conclūsi</i>	<i>conclūsum</i>
quatio	...	<i>concutio</i>	<i>concussi</i>	<i>concussum</i>

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

salio	...	<i>insilio</i>	<i>insilui</i>	<i>insultum</i>
sapio	...	<i>resipio</i>	<i>resipui</i>	—

DERIVATIVES.

DERIVATIVE SUBSTANTIVES.

FIRST DECLENSION.

<i>m.</i> advena	æ	stranger	<i>from</i>	ad-venio
<i>f.</i> antenna	æ	sail-yard	. .	ante-teneo —
<i>f.</i> arista	æ	ear of corn	. .	areo —
<i>m.</i> auriga	æ	charioteer	. .	auris —
<i>f.</i> bellua	æ	beast	. .	bellum —
<i>f.</i> caterva	æ	band	. .	quatuor —
<i>f.</i> coena	æ	supper	. .	con —
<i>f.</i> desidia	æ	sloth	. .	de-sedeo —
<i>f.</i> favilla	æ	ashes	. .	foveo —
<i>f.</i> ferina	æ	venison	. .	fera
<i>f.</i> fiducia	æ	confidence	. .	fido
<i>f.</i> formica	æ	ant	. .	fero-mica —

From ante and teneo] antenna, a *sail-yard*, is derived from *ante*, before, and *teneo*, to hold, because it holds the sail before the mast.

From areo] arista is properly that prickly part of the ear of corn called the *beard*, which, by reason of being dry (whence its name from *areo*, to be arid), protects the corn in the ear from the birds.

From auris] from auris, an *ear*, is derived *aurea*, a *bridle* or head-stall, so called because fastened about the *ears* of the horses; and thence *auriga*, a *charioteer*.

From bellum] bellua is properly a *huge beast*, to which nature has given arms of offence, and is derived from *bellum*, war, because always at war with the rest.

From quatuor] caterva appears to have been a term of the Gauls, corresponding to the phalanx of the Greeks, and the legion of the Romans, and is derived from the French *quatre*, or the Latin *quatuor*, *four*, because forming a square. Thus also, in the English language, the word *squadron*, for a similar reason, is derived from the Latin *quadratus*, squared. *Caterva* is also used to express a *band of youths*, a *crowd*, &c., as in Virgil.

From con] i. e. together: coena, a *supper*, was a set meal, where the family met together. It may also be derived from *κοινός*, common.

From de and sedeo] i. e. to sit down; desidia therefore properly signifies *inaction of the body*.

From foveo] favilla properly signifies the *hot embers* of wood, wherein the fire is, as it were, cherished; whence its name from *foveo*, to cherish.

From fero and mica] formica, an *ant*, is compounded of *fero*, to bear, and *mica*, a *grain*, because it carries grains.

<i>f. fossa</i>	æ	ditch	<i>from</i>	fodio
<i>f. gratia</i>	æ	grace	• .	gratus
<i>f. habēna</i>	æ	rein	• .	habeo-in —
<i>f. hedera</i>	æ	ivy	• .	hæreo —
<i>m. incola</i>	æ	inhabitant	• .	in-colo —
<i>f. inedia</i>	æ	hunger	• .	in-edo
<i>f. inertia</i>	æ	unskilfulness	• .	in-ars, <i>tis</i> —
<i>f. invidia</i>	æ	envy	• .	in-video —
<i>f. latebra</i>	æ	den	• .	lateo
<i>f. lorīca</i>	æ	mail	• .	lorum —
<i>f. nota</i>	æ	mark	• .	nosco —
<i>f. notitia</i>	æ	knowledge	• .	nosco
<i>f. noxa</i>	æ	crime	• .	noceo
<i>f. noverca</i>	æ	step-mother	• .	novus —
<i>f. opera</i>	æ	labour	• .	opus, <i>eris</i> —
<i>f. pecunia</i>	æ	money	• .	pecu —
<i>f. pelta</i>	æ	buckler	• .	pellis —
<i>f. procella</i>	æ	storm	• .	pro-cello —
<i>f. puella</i>	æ	girl	• .	puer
<i>f. regīna</i>	æ	queen	• .	rex, <i>egis</i>
<i>f. secordia</i>	æ	sloth	• .	sine-cor, <i>dis</i>

From habeo and in] habēna, a *rein*, is compounded of *habeo* and *in*; i. e. to have in; probably hence comes a *haven*, being a place where vessels are, as it were, *reined in* by cables.

From hæreo] hedera, *ivy*, is derived from *hæreo*, to stick, because it clings to something for support.

From in and colo] colo, to till, also signifies to inhabit; whence *incola*, an *inhabitant*.

From in and ars] i. e. without art.

From in and video] i. e. to look inwardly; to dwell upon, as it were, in the mind.

From lorum] because at first the ancients made their coats of mail with thongs of raw hides.

From nosco] nota, a *mark*, (whence *note*), is derived from *notus*, particle of *nosco*, to know, and signifies a *mark* set on any thing in order to its being known again.

From novus] noverca, a *step-mother*, is derived from *novus*, new; i. e. new mother.

From opus] opus is the *work itself*; *opera* expresses the *act of working*, as operation, labour, help, assistance, &c.

From pecu] because, in ancient times, the coin was stamped with the figure of cattle, as sheep, oxen, &c.

From pellis] a pelt, i. e. an undressed skin or hide; because anciently the bucklers were covered with skins or hides.

From pro and cello] procella, a *storm*, is derived from *pro* and *cello*; i. e. to strike forth, because it rushes with violence; the preposition *pro*, when compounded with verbs, usually signifies *forth*, as *pro-ceed*, to go forth.

<i>f. sella</i>	æ	chair	<i>from</i> <i>sedeo</i>
<i>f. semita</i>	æ	path	. . . <i>semi-iter</i> —
<i>f. solertia</i>	æ	cunning	. . . <i>solus-ars, tis</i> —
<i>f. sponda</i>	æ	couch	. . . <i>spondeo</i> —
<i>f. tibia</i>	æ	pipe or leg	. . . <i>tubus</i>
<i>f. tuba</i>	æ	trumpet	. . . <i>tubus</i>
<i>f. uva</i>	æ	grape	. . . <i>uvidus</i> —
<i>f. verecundia</i>	æ	modesty	. . . <i>vereor</i>

PLURALS.

<i>f. bigæ</i>	ārum	chariot	. . . <i>bis-jugum</i> —
<i>f. exequiæ</i>	ārum	funeral rites	. . . <i>ex-sequor</i> —
<i>f. exuviæ</i>	ārum	spoils	. . . <i>ex-duo</i> —
<i>f. induciæ</i>	ārum	a truce	. . . <i>in-duco</i> —
<i>f. insidiæ</i>	ārum	snares	. . . <i>in-sedeo</i> —
<i>f. reliquiæ</i>	ārum	remnants	. . . <i>re-linquo</i>
<i>f. repetundæ</i>	ārum	extortion	. . . <i>re-peto</i> —

SECOND DECLENSION.

<i>m. africus</i>	i	south-west wind	. Africa —
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From semi and iter] semita, a path, is compounded of semi, half, and iter, a journey, road, or way, and signifies a narrow path or way.

From solus and ars] i. e. alone in art.

From spondeo] the sponda was a couch for married persons, and is derived from spondeo, to assure or engage; whence spouse.

From uvidus] because full of moisture.

From bis and jugum] i. e. a chariot drawn by two horses yoked together; trigæ, by three horses; quadrigæ, by four.

From ex and sequor] exequiæ or exsequiæ is compounded of ex and sequor; i. e. to follow after, and therefore signifies the train of funeral pomp.

From ex and duo] of ex and duo, to put on, is compounded the verb exuo, to put off; the d being lost for the sake of euphony, and thence is formed exuviæ; i. e. clothes put, left, or taken off; hence exuviæ signifies spoils, booty, pillage, &c.

From in and duco] induciæ, a truce, is derived from induco, to lead in, because, on a cessation of hostilities, there was a mutual leading in of the opposing armies to their respective camps or quarters.

From in and sedeo] i. e. to lie in wait, to ensnare; hence insidious.

From re and peto] repetundæ signifies the money unjustly levied on the people by governors of provinces: it is properly a participle, with pecunia understood, and is derived from repetundum, the gerund of repeto; i. e. to seek or demand again or repeatedly.

From Africa] the south-west wind blows from Africa, and by reason of passing over the deserts is extremely pernicious in the Mediterranean; its modern name is sirocco.

<i>m. alumnus</i>	<i>i</i>	foster-child	<i>from</i>	alo
<i>m. alveus</i>	<i>i</i>	channel	.	ab-luo —
<i>m. capillus</i>	<i>i</i>	hair of the head	.	caput-pilus
<i>m. colōnus</i>	<i>i</i>	husbandman	.	colo
<i>m. fluvius</i>	<i>i</i>	river	.	fluo
<i>m. fucus</i>	<i>i</i>	drone	.	fucus —
<i>m. germānus</i>	<i>i</i>	brother	.	germen —
<i>m. juvencus</i>	<i>i</i>	a steer	.	juvenis —
<i>m. legātus</i>	<i>i</i>	ambassador	.	lego, <i>āvi</i>
<i>m. lectus</i>	<i>i</i>	bed	.	lego, <i>egi</i> —
<i>m. lucus</i>	<i>i</i>	grove	.	lux, <i>ucis</i> —
<i>m. ludus</i>	<i>i</i>	play	.	ludo
<i>m. natus</i>	<i>i</i>	son	.	nascor
<i>m. nimbus</i>	<i>i</i>	storm-cloud	.	nubes
<i>m. rogus</i>	<i>i</i>	funeral pile	.	rogo —
<i>m. singultus</i>	<i>i</i>	sobbing	.	sonus-gula —
<i>m. torus</i>	<i>i</i>	couch	.	torqueo —
<i>m. tumulus</i>	<i>i</i>	tomb	.	tumeo —
<i>m. gener</i>	<i>eri</i>	son in law	.	gigno

From ab and luo] alveus, is derived from *abluo*; i. e. *ab* and *luo*, to wash away.

From fucus] fucus, a *drone*, or male bee that has no honey, is derived from *fucus*, *paint*, because, as it were, disguised or painted; resembling the industrious bee in its colours only.

From german] because brothers and sisters grow like shoots from the stock: hence the *cousin-german*.

From juvenis] a steer; i. e. a young bullock.

From lego] lectus, a bed, is derived from *lectus*, the participle of *lego*, to gather; because, in early times they collected grass and leaves to lie upon. This term was afterwards retained to signify a *bed*, although, at first, it strictly signified a gathering or collecting the leaves, &c., whereon they were to lie.

From lux] lucus is properly a *sacred grove*, and is derived from *lux, ucis*, light, from the lights therein used on solemn occasions; others have supposed the word to be derived by a kind of euphemismus or irony from the *absence* of light: hence the phrase *lucus a non lucendo*, which has become proverbial for such derivations.

From rogo] because when a dead body was placed on the funeral pile, it was customary to call upon the departed spirit by name.

From sonus and gula] singultus, a *sobbing*, is compounded of *sonus*, a sound, and *gula*, the gullet, by an hysterical affection of which, sobbing is strictly produced.

From torqueo] torus is derived from *torqueo*, to twist; and, properly, signifies any cord made of twisted thongs, grass, &c.; also, a *couch*, having the pillars twisted and artificially wrought.

From tumeo] the tombs of the ancients were heaps of earth raised over the graves, which appeared like swellings of the earth; and were called *tumuli*, from *tumeo*, to swell.

PLURAL.

<i>m.</i> liberi	ōrum	children	<i>from liber, adj.</i> —
<i>n.</i> armentum	i	herd	. . . aro —
<i>n.</i> arvum	i	field	. . . aro
<i>n.</i> atrium	i	hall	. . . ater —
<i>n.</i> aulæum	i	tapestry	. . . aula
<i>n.</i> biduum	i	two days	. . . bis-dies
<i>n.</i> cingulum	i	girdle	. . . cingo
<i>n.</i> comitium	i	assembly	. . . con-eo
<i>n.</i> commissum	i	attempt	. . . con-mitto —
<i>n.</i> delūbrum	i	temple	. . . de-luo —
<i>n.</i> diluculum	i	break of day	. . . dies-lux, ucis —
<i>n.</i> dimidium	i	half	. . . dis-medius
<i>n.</i> excidium	i	a cutting off	. . . ex-scidi —
<i>n.</i> factum	i	deed	. . . facio
<i>n.</i> frustum	i	piece	. . . fractum —
<i>n.</i> gaudium	i	joy	. . . gaudeo
<i>n.</i> gremium	i	bosom	. . . gero —
<i>n.</i> ingenium	i	capacity	. . . in-gigno —

From liber] *liberi* signifies the *children of free born persons*, and not those of slaves.

From aro] *armentum*, a *herd*, is derived from *aro*, to plough, and properly signifies a herd of animals proper for ploughing; it is, however, poetically applied to deer, as in Virgil.

From ater] the *atrium*, was properly a kind of *hall* before the house itself, in which was the kitchen, and was called from *ater*, black, by reason of the smoke.

From con and mitto] i. e. a thing committed or done; a misdeed or offence.

From de and luo] the *delubra* are said to have been *temples* having fountains or streams of running water before them, wherein persons washed themselves previously to entering; whence they had the name *delubra*, from *de* and *luo*, to wash off.

From dies and lux] *diluculum* is compounded of *dies*, a day, and *luculum*, diminutive of *lux*, light; and signifies a glimmering light, a dawning.

Scidi] perfect of *scindo*.

From fractum] *frustum*, a *piece*; probably from *fractum*, supine of *frango*, to break.

From gero] *gremium* is derived from *gerendo*, the gerund of *gero*, to carry, and properly signifies the lap; it is also used to express the bosom.

From in and gigno] *ingenium* signifies the *nature* or *quality* of a thing or person; i. e. that which is inherent and born with it.

<i>n. initium</i>	<i>i</i>	beginning	<i>from</i>	in-eo —
<i>n. jaculum</i>	<i>i</i>	dart	.. .	jacio
<i>n. jussum</i>	<i>i</i>	command	.. .	jubeo
<i>n. mantilium</i>	<i>i</i>	napkin	.. .	manus-tela —
<i>n. naufragium</i>	<i>i</i>	shipwreck	.. .	navis-frango
<i>n. negotium</i>	<i>i</i>	business	.. .	ne-otium
<i>n. odium</i>	<i>i</i>	hatred	.. .	odi
<i>n. osculum</i>	<i>i</i>	kiss	.. .	os, <i>oris</i>
<i>n. ostium</i>	<i>i</i>	mouth of port	.. .	os, <i>oris</i>
<i>n. pabulum</i>	<i>i</i>	pasture	.. .	pasco
<i>n. periculum</i>	<i>i</i>	danger	.. .	perior —
<i>n. plastrum</i>	<i>i</i>	a waggon	.. .	plausum-terra —
<i>n. poculum</i>	<i>i</i>	a cup	.. .	poto —
<i>n. pratum</i>	<i>i</i>	meadow	.. .	paro —
<i>n. principium</i>	<i>i</i>	beginning	.. .	primus-caput —
<i>n. rastrum</i>	<i>i</i>	harrow	.. .	rado-terra —
<i>n. remigium</i>	<i>i</i>	a rowing	.. .	remus-ago
<i>n. salīnum</i>	<i>i</i>	salt cellar	.. .	sal
<i>n. sertum</i>	<i>i</i>	garland	.. .	sero, <i>ui</i>
<i>n. sigillum</i>	<i>i</i>	seal	.. .	signum
<i>n. solium</i>	<i>i</i>	throne	.. .	solus —
<i>n. somnium</i>	<i>i</i>	dream	.. .	somnus
<i>n. speculum</i>	<i>i</i>	mirror	.. .	specio

From in and eo] i. e. the entrance into or beginning of any thing.

From manus and tela] i. e. a web or cloth for the hands.

From perior] periculum, danger, is derived from perior, to try or essay, and therefore also signifies a trial; hence peril.

From plausum and terra] plastrum, a waggon, is compounded of plausum, the supine of plaudo, to clap or beat, and terra, the earth; because of the clattering noise occasioned by its jolting.

From poto] poculum is a contraction of potaculum, a drinking cup, from poto, to drink.

From paro] pratum, a meadow, is a contraction of paratum, prepared, the participle of paro, to prepare; because a meadow is already prepared to our hand by nature, and so is opposed to arvum, a field, where the labour of agriculture is required, and which is therefore derived from aro, to plough.

From primus and caput] i. e. the chief source, head or beginning: hence also princeps, a prince.

From rado] rastrum, a harrow, is compounded of rasum, the supine of rado, to shave, and terra, the earth; because it shaves or smooths the clods of earth after ploughing.

From solus] solium, a throne, is derived from solus, alone, because for only one person.

<i>n.</i> spiculum	<i>i</i>	dart	<i>from</i>	spica
<i>n.</i> supplicium	<i>i</i>	punishment	.	sub-plico —
<i>n.</i> tectum	<i>i</i>	roof	.	tego
<i>n.</i> tentorium	<i>i</i>	tent	.	tendo
<i>n.</i> trivium	<i>i</i>	common way	.	tres-via —
<i>n.</i> vinculum	<i>i</i>	chain	.	vincio

PLURAL.

<i>n.</i> hiberna	ōrum	winter quarters	.	hiems
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THIRD DECLENSION.

<i>m.f.</i> amnis	<i>is</i>	river	.	am-no —
<i>m.</i> birēmis	<i>is</i>	two oared vessel	.	bis-remus —
<i>m.</i> crinis	<i>is</i>	hair	.	cerno —
<i>f.</i> messis	<i>is</i>	harvest	.	meto
<i>f.</i> ops	<i>opis</i>	power	.	ops
<i>f.</i> secūris	<i>is</i>	hatchet	.	seco
<i>m.</i> sentis	<i>is</i>	bramble	.	sentio —
<i>m.</i> unguis	<i>is</i>	nail	.	uncus —
<i>f.</i> cædes	<i>is</i>	murder	.	cædo
<i>f.</i> clades	<i>is</i>	slaughter	.	con-lædo —
<i>f.</i> compāges	<i>is</i>	close joining	.	con-pango

From sub and plico] from *sub* and *plico* is derived *supplex*, *suppliant*, or on bended knees, and thence *supplicium*, because capital punishment was inflicted whilst the criminal was on his knees.

From tres and via] i. e. a place where *three ways* meet; hence *trivial*; i. e. common, unimportant.

From am and no] *amnis*, a *river*, is derived from *am*, about and *no*, to swim or flow, because its course is circuitous.

From bis and remus] a vessel which had *two banks of oars*; *triremis*, *three*, &c.

From cerno] from *cerno*, *crevi*, *cretum*, which properly signifies to sift or finely separate, is derived *crinis*, the *hair of a woman*, so called because separated or divided by bands or fillets.

From sentio] *sentis*, a *thorn*, is derived from *sentio*, to feel, because of the acute sensation produced by the touch.

From uncus] because *curved* or *crooked*; *unguis* also signifies the *nail* or *talon* of any bird or beast.

From con and lædo] *clades*, *slaughter*, is derived from *collido*, a compound of *con* and *lædo*, to strike together, of which it is a contraction, being a collision or clashing of arms.

<i>f. indoles</i>	is	disposition	<i>from</i>	in-oleo —
<i>f. labes</i>	is	a falling away	. . .	labor (<i>verb</i>)
<i>f. proles</i>	is	offspring	. . .	pro-oleo
<i>f. soboles</i>	is	shoot or offspring	. . .	sub-oleo —
<i>f. rupes</i>	is	cliff	. . .	rumpo —
<i>f. trabs</i>	is	cross beam	. . .	trans-via —
<i>m. as</i>	assis	a coin	. . .	æs —
<i>f. æstas</i>	ātis	summer	. . .	æstus —
<i>f. ætas</i>	ātis	age	. . .	ævum —
<i>f. civitas</i>	ātis	city	. . .	civis
<i>f. egestas</i>	ātis	poverty	. . .	egeo
<i>f. orbitas</i>	ātis	destitution	. . .	orbus
<i>f. voluntas</i>	ātis	will	. . .	volo
<i>f. voluptas</i>	ātis	pleasure	. . .	volo
<i>c. infans</i>	ntis	infant	. . .	in-fans —
<i>m. occidens</i>	ntis	west	. . .	ob-cado —
<i>m. oriens</i>	ntis	east	. . .	orior —
<i>m. tridens</i>	ntis	trident	. . .	tres-dens

From in and oleo] indoles, disposition, is compounded of *in* and *oleo-*evi** to grow, and signifies that innate power and faculty of the soul which shows itself in growing.

From sub and oleo] i. e. to grow underneath, as a shoot from the bottom of a trunk.

From rumpo] because broken or cleft.

From trans and via] trabs is properly *a cross beam*; it is derived from *trans*, over or across, and *via*, a way, the *v* of *via* being mutable to *b*; from *trans* and *via* comes also the English word to travel.

*From æs] a Roman coin, derived from *æs*, brass, because at first it was only a rude piece of brass, and not stamped until the reign of Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome.*

*From æstus] æstas, summer, is derived from *ævitæ*, heat; and *æstus*, heat, from *ustus*, hot, the participle of *uro*, to burn.*

*From ævum] ætas, age, is a contraction for *ævitæs*, and is derived from *ævum*; *ætas* more commonly signifies the age of man, and *ævum*, age in general, an age, and long or endless time. Varro makes the following division of age: *puer*, a boy, to 15; *adolescens*, a youth, to 30; *juvenis*, a young man, to 40; *senior*, a senior, to 60; and *senex*, an old man, thence to the end of life.*

*From in and fans] not speaking; fans is the present participle of *for*, to speak.*

*From ob and cado] occidens, the west, is compounded of *o* and *cado*, to fall, and is so called because the sun sets or falls in the west.*

*From orior] oriens, the east, is derived from *orior*, to rise, because the sun rises in the east.*

<i>m.</i> sacerdos	ōtis	priest	<i>from</i>	sacer
<i>f.</i> juventus	ūtis	youth	. . .	juvenis
<i>f.</i> senectus	ūtis	old age	. . .	senex
<i>c.</i> ales	itis	bird	. . .	ala
<i>m.</i> fomes	itis	fuel	. . .	foveo —
<i>m.</i> trames	itis	cross path	. . .	trans-meo —
<i>f.</i> grando	inis	hail	. . .	granum-unda —
<i>f.</i> libido	inis	lust	. . .	libet
<i>c.</i> nemo	inis	no one	. . .	ne-homo —
<i>f.</i> testudo	inis	tortoise	. . .	testa
<i>m.</i> aquilo	ōnis	north wind	. . .	aquila —
<i>m.</i> latro	ōnis	robber	. . .	lateo —
<i>f.</i> ratio	iōnis	reason	. . .	reor —
<i>n.</i> cacūmen	inis	peak	. . .	con-acuo —
<i>n.</i> discrimin	inis	distinction	. . .	dis-cerno —
<i>n.</i> flumen	inis	river	. . .	fluo
<i>n.</i> numen	inis	divinity	. . .	nuo —
<i>n.</i> tegmen	inis	covering	. . .	tego

From foveo] fomes, fuel, comes from foveo, to cherish, because the fire is cherished therein.

From trans and meo] trames, a path, is compounded of trans, over or across, and meo, to go or pass, being properly a crossway or path.

From granum and unda] grando, hail, is compounded of granum, a grain, and unda, water, as it were, a grain of water, or water granulated. In the composition of words, as in versification, um, final, is lost when the next word begins with a vowel; and letters and syllables are merged for the sake of euphony.

From ne and homo] i. e. not a man.

From aquila] from aquila, an eagle, is said to come aquilo, the north wind; the vehemence of its blast being similar to the flight of an eagle.

From lateo] latro, a robber, is derived from lateo, to lie hid, from their lurking in the dark; hence latrocinium, theft; whence, by contraction, larceny.

From reor] ratio is derived from ratus, the participle of reor, to think, and therefore signifies the act of thinking.

From con and acuo] cacumen, a peak, is compounded of con, together, and acuo, to sharpen, and signifies a pointed top, or sharp ridge.

From dis and cerno] discrimin, distinction, is compounded of dis, asunder, and cerno, to sift, and properly signifies that which separates or distinguishes objects; it is also used to express perils or narrow escapes.

From nuo] Numen, the Divinity, is derived from nuo, to nod, because the ancients supposed that the will of the Deity was signified by a nod.

<i>n.</i> tutāmen	inis	safety	<i>from</i>	tutus
<i>n.</i> velāmen	inis	a veil	. . .	velum
<i>n.</i> vellus	eris	fleece	. . .	vello —
<i>m.</i> vomer	eris	ploughshare	. . .	vomo-terra —
<i>m.</i> fragor	ōris	a crash	. . .	frango
<i>m.</i> pistor	ōris	a baker	. . .	pinso
<i>m.</i> pudor	ōris	shame	. . .	pudet
<i>m.</i> sapor	ōris	taste	. . .	sapiο
<i>m.</i> sator	ōris	a planter	. . .	satus —
<i>m.</i> vindemiator	ōris	vintager	. . .	vinum-demo —
<i>m.</i> viātor	ōris	traveller	. . .	via
<i>m.</i> victor	ōris	conqueror	. . .	vinco
<i>m.</i> æquor	oris	sea	. . .	æquus —
<i>n.</i> dedecus	oris	disgrace	. . .	de-decūs
<i>n.</i> facinus	oris	exploit	. . .	facio
<i>m.</i> lepus	oris	hare	. . .	levis-pes —
<i>n.</i> litus	oris	shore	. . .	lino —
<i>n.</i> tergus	oris	hide	. . .	tergum
<i>n.</i> laquear	āris	fretted roof	. . .	lacus —

From vello] vellus, fleece, is derived from vello, to pluck, because, before shearing was practised, it was customary to pluck off the wool.

From vomo and terra] vomer, a ploughshare, is compounded of vomo, to vomit, and terra, earth; being an instrument which vomits or throws up earth.

From satus] satus is the participle of the verb sero, sevi, satum, to sow.

From vinum and demo] vindemiator, a vintager, is compounded of vinum, wine, and demo, to take away, and signifies one who gathers the grape to make wine.

From æquus] æquor is a poetical term used for the sea, and derived from æquus, equal or even; it properly signifies any smooth, level, and extended surface, and is equally applied to the land, sea, or sky; as æqua r̄a cæli, the plains of heaven, &c.

From levis and pes] lepus, a hare, is compounded of levis, light, and pes, a foot, because light-footed.

From lino] litus, a shore, is said to come from litus, the participle of lino, to daub or mark, because daubed or marked by the froth, sand, weed, &c., deposited there by the sea.

From lacus] laquear is properly a fretted or carved roof, and is said to be derived from lacus, a lake, because the interstices and cavities grooved therein resemble little lakes.

c. augur	uris	soothsayer	from	avis-gero —
n. fulgur	uris	lightning	.	fulgeo
m. auspex	icis	soothsayer	.	avis-specio —
m. latex	icis	liquor	.	lateo —
f. nutrix	īcis	nurse	.	nutrio
m. vortex	icis	whirlpool	.	verto
m. dux	ucis	leader	.	duco
f. prex	ecis	prayer	.	precor
f. arx	rcis	tower	.	arceo —
m. exsul	is	an exile	.	ex-solum —
n. vectīgal	is	tribute	.	veho —
n. funāle	is	torch	.	funis —
n. monīle	is	lace	.	munio —
n. præsēpe	is	inclosure	.	præ-sepes —
f. merces	ēdis	wages	.	mereo
c. obses	idis	a hostage	.	ob-sedeo —

From avis and gero] augur is compounded of *avis*, a *bird*, and *gero*, to *carry*, because it was the business of the augur to declare the omens according to the carriage or bearing of birds, as to their flight, feeding, &c.

From avis and specio] auspex is compounded of *avis*, a *bird*, and *specio*, to *inspect*, because it was the business of the auspex to declare the omens by observing birds. The situation of augur was for life: the auspex foretold events only in a transitory way.

From lateo] latex is properly *spring water*, and derived from *lateo*, to *lie hid*, because hidden in the veins of the earth; it is also poetically used for wine, as in Virgil.

From arceo] arx, a *tower*, or *citadel*, is said to be derived from *arceo*, to *drive away*; because constructed for repelling the enemy.

From ex and solum] hence exsul or exul, because *out of the soil* of his country.

From veho] vectīgal is derived from *veho*, to *carry*, or *convey*, and properly signifies money paid for carriage, as freight, toll, &c.; also a tax, revenue, &c.

From funis] because they were made of cords surrounded with wax.

From munio] from mænia, walls, comes munio, to fortify or surround with walls; and thence is said to come monīle, a lace, because it fortifies or surrounds: monile collo, a necklace; i. e. monile, a lace, collo for the neck.

From præ and sepes] because hedged or fenced all round, as a sheepcote. It is also used to signify a bee-hive.

From ob and sedeo] from ob and sedeo, to sit, comes obsideo, to besiege, literally to sit down before a place; and thence is derived obses-idis, a hostage, because when the siege of a town was discontinued, it was customary to give hostages.

PLURALS.

<i>n.</i> brevia	ium	shallows	<i>from</i>	brevis
<i>m.</i> majōres	um	ancestors	. . .	major
<i>m.</i> minōres	um	posterity	. . .	minor
<i>m.</i> optimātes	um	chief men	. . .	optimus
<i>m.</i> proceres	um	nobles	. . .	pro-cedo —
<i>f.</i> ambāges	—	a winding	. . .	am-ago —
<i>f.</i> grates	—	thanks	. . .	gratus

FOURTH DECLENSION.

<i>m.</i> casus	ūs	misfortune or fall	. . .	cado
<i>m.</i> coetus	ūs	assembly	. . .	con-eo —
<i>m.</i> currus	ūs	chariot	. . .	curro
<i>m.</i> cursus	ūs	course	. . .	curro
<i>m.</i> exercitus	ūs	army	. . .	ex-arceo —
<i>m.</i> fructus	ūs	wave	. . .	fluo
<i>m.</i> fœtus	ūs	the young	. . .	feo —
<i>m.</i> gradus	ūs	step or stair	. . .	gradior
<i>m.</i> gressus	ūs	step or face	. . .	gradior
<i>m.</i> luxus	ūs	luxury	. . .	luxo
<i>m.</i> metus	ūs	fear	. . .	moveo —
<i>m.</i> motus	ūs	motion	. . .	moveo
<i>m.</i> obtūtus	ūs	gaze	. . .	ob-tueor
<i>m.</i> occāsus	ūs	fall ; ruin	. . .	ob-cado —

From pro and cedo] proceres, the nobles, is derived from *pro*, before and *cedo*, to go, because they go before or precede others.

From am and ago] i. e. to drive about; ambages therefore signifies *intricacy*; a winding about, a circuitous passage.

From con and eo] cœtus, an *assembly*, is compounded of *con*, together, and *itum*, the supine of *eo*, to go; signifying a coming together.

From ex and arceo] from ex and arceo is derived *exerceo*, to exercise, and thence *exercitus*, a *trained* or *regular army*.

From feo] fœtus is derived from the participle of *feo*, to be *fruitful*, and signifies the young of any animal.

From moveo] metus, *fear*, is derived from *motus*, moved, the participle of the verb *moveo*, to move or excite; because motion or excitation is properly the quality of fear.

From ob and cado] occasus is also used to express the *setting of the sun*.

<i>m. partus</i>	ūs	birth	<i>from</i>	pario
<i>m. passus</i>	ūs	pace; step	...	pando
<i>m. quæstus</i>	ūs	gain	...	quæro —
<i>m. questus</i>	ūs	complaint	...	queror
<i>m. saltus</i>	ūs	leap	...	salio
<i>m. saltus</i>	ūs	forest	...	salio —
<i>m. sumptus</i>	ūs	expense	...	sumo
<i>m. victus</i>	ūs	food	...	vivo
<i>m. vultus</i>	ūs	countenance	...	volo —
<i>n. veru</i>	indecl.	a spit	...	verto —

FIFTH DECLENSION.

<i>f. cæsaries</i>	iēi	hair	...	cædo —
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From quæro] quæstus, gain, is derived from quæro, to seek, and signifies gain obtained by continually searching or seeking.

From salio] saltus also signifies a retired woody place, where beasts leap and frisk about in security.

From volo] vultus, a countenance, is derived from the irregular verb volo, vis, vult, &c., to be willing, because it is the index of the will.

From verto] from verto, to turn, comes veru, a spit; an instrument for turning meat at the fire.

From cædo] cæsaries is, properly, the hair of a man, and is derived from cædo, to cut, because only men had their hair cut.

DERIVATIVE ADJECTIVES.

OF THREE TERMINATIONS.

æreus	a	um	brazen	from æs, æris —
aheneus	a	um	brazen	. . . æs, æris —
amārus	a	um	bitter	. . . mare —
arctus	a	um	close	. . . arceo —
aridus	a	um	arid	. . . areo
avius	a	um	pathless	. . . a-via —
baccātus	a	um	set with pearl	. . . bacca
bimus	a	um	two-year-old	. . . bis-annus
calidus	a	um	warm	. . . caleo
callidus	a	um	cunning	. . . callus —
candidus	a	um	white	. . . candeo
canus	a	um	hoary	. . . candeo
celsus	a	um	lofty	. . . cello
cruentus	a	um	bloody	. . . cruor
cunctus	a	um	all	. . . con-junctus —
cupidus	a	um	desirous	. . . cupio
decorus	a	um	comely; graceful	. . . decor

From æs] æreus, brazen, is a contraction of an old adjective *ærineus*, formed from *æs*, *æris*, brass, and is also written *ahenus*, the *h* being inserted for the sake of euphony.

From mare] amarus, is derived from *mare*, the *sea*, because of the bitterness of its waters: this is particularly observable in the ocean.

From arceo] arctus is derived from *arceo*, to *drive away*, and strictly signifies strait, close, narrow; being, as it were, driven or forced within narrow bounds.

From a and via] avius is compounded of the Greek *a*, signifying *not*, and *via*, *a way*.

From callus] callidus is derived from *callus*, *brown*, and strictly signifies any thing which, by long use, becomes callous; i. e. hard as brown; hence it comes to signify skilful, cunning, or wise, these qualities arising from long experience and exercise.

From con and junctus] cunctus, *all*, is a contraction of *con*, together, and *junctus*, the participle of the verb *jungo*, to join, signifying *all*, combined together.

disertus	a	um	eloquent	from	dis-sero —
egēnus	a	um	in want	. .	egeo
egregius	a	um	distinguished	. .	e-grex —
exanimus	a	um	lifeless	. .	ex-animus
facundus	a	um	eloquent	. .	for
fidus	a	um	faithful	. .	fides
flavus	a	um	yellow	. .	flamma —
fretus	a	um	trusting to	. .	fruor —
hibernus	a	um	wintry	. .	hiems
imus	a	um	lowest	. .	infra —
ineptus	a	um	foolish	. .	in-apto
invītus	a	um	unwilling	. .	in-vito
lætus	a	um	joyful	. .	latus —
lepidus	a	um	witty	. .	lepor
madidus	a	um	wet	. .	madeo
minimus	a	um	least	. .	minus
nitidus	a	um	shining	. .	niteo
niveus	a	um	snowy	. .	nix, nivis
obvius	a	um	in the way	. .	ob-via
onustus	a	um	laden	. .	onus
opīmus	a	um	rich ; fertile	. .	ops
pallidus	a	um	pale	. .	palleo
patulus	a	um	wide-spreading	. .	pateo
pavidus	a	um	fearful	. .	paveo
plurimus	a	um	very many	. .	plus
profundus	a	um	deep	. .	pro-fundus
rapidus	a	um	rapid	. .	rapio

From dis and sero] from dis, apart, and sero, to sow, comes dissero, to set in order one's words, to dispute; whence is derived disertus, eloquent, properly applied to one who so arranges his oration as to speak upon the different heads of it consecutively and in order.

From e and grex] i. e. e grege electus, chosen out of the flock.

From flamma] flavus, yellow, is derived from flamma, flame, as it were, flame colour.

From fruor] fretus, trusting to, is said to be derived from fruitus, the participle of fruor, to enjoy, because it is natural to depend on, or give one's self up to that which affords us pleasure.

From infra] from the preposition infra, beneath, is formed inferior, inferior, and inferimus, contracted to infimus, lowest; whence, by contraction, imus, lowest or deepest; all superlatives in Latin terminate in imus.

From latus] latus, joyful, is derived from latus, wide, because the heart is dilated or expanded when joyful.

robustus	a	um	robust	from	robur
reus	a	um	accused	..	res —
salvus	a	um	safe	..	salus
secūrus	a	um	secure; careless	..	sine-cura —
torvus	a	um	stern	..	torqueo —
udus	a	um	moist	..	uvidus
velivolus	a	um	navigable	..	velum-volo —
venustus	a	um	comely	..	Venus
vetustus	a	um	old	..	vetus
vicinus	a	um	neighbouring	..	vicus
creber	bra	brum	frequent	..	cresco —

PLURAL.

plerique	æque	aque	most	..	plus, <i>uris</i> -que —
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OF TWO TERMINATIONS.

comis	is	agreeable	..	comes —
exanimis	is	lifeless	..	ex-animus
humilis	is	humble	..	humus —
insignis	is	distinguished	..	signum
insomnis	is	sleepless	..	in-somnus

From res] reus, accused, is derived from *res*, a *thing* or *affair*, and is said of such as have their *affairs* under the judgment or consideration of a tribunal.

From sine and cura] reus, accused, i. e. literally without care, careless: thus in Virgil, “securus amorum germanæ, careless of the affections of his sister.”

From torqueo] torvus, stern, fierce-looking, is derived from *tortus*, the participle of *torqueo*, to *twist*; being a distortion of the countenance.

From velum and volo] literally, that may be gone over with sails, navi-gable.

From cresco] creber, frequent, is derived from *ereni*, the perfect of *cresco*, to increase, *v* being mutable to *b*. *Creber* signifies frequent in the sense of increasing, as *æther micat crebris ignibus*, the æther glares with frequent flashes; i. e. with flashes on flashes: hence also *crebesco*, to increase or multiply.

From plus and que] plerique is compounded of *plus-pluris* and *que, and*: it properly signifies more than the comparative, and less than the superlative, as, *plerique homines*, most men, but not all men; and this signification seems to be borne out by the derivation, through the addition of *que, and*, to the comparative *plus, more*.

From comes] comis is derived from *comes*, a *companion*, and signifies sociable, companionable, agreeable.

From humus] humilis strictly signifies creeping along or near to the ground, as applied to plants and shrubs: it therefore comes to signify *lowly, meek, &c.*

solennis	is	solemn	from	solus-annus —
utilis	is	useful	. . .	utor
viridis	is	green	. . .	vireo
virilis	is	manly	. . .	vir
volucer	cris	swift	. . .	volo
duplex	icis	double	. . .	duo-plico —
amens	ntis	foolish	. . .	a-mens —
demens	ntis	mad	. . .	de-mens —
ingens	ntis	mighty	. . .	gens —
palans	ntis	straggling	. . .	palus —
expers	ntis	shareless; destitute	. . .	ex-pars —
dis	itjs	rich	. . .	dives
locuples	ētis	wealthy	. . .	locus-pleo —
præceps	cipitis	headlong	. . .	præ-caput —
compos	ōtis	sound	. . .	con-pos

From solus and annus] because observed but once a year.

From duo and plico] duplex is compounded of *duo*, *two*, and *plico*, *to fold*; i. e. *two-fold*; hence also *multiplicatio*, *multiplication*, or *many folds*; *simplex*, *simple*, is compounded of *sine* and *plico*; i. e. *without a fold*.

From a and mens] amens, mad, is compounded of the Greek *a*, signifying *not*, and *mens*, *the mind*; i. e. *without mind*.

From de and mens] i. e. out of one's mind.

*From gens] from the obsolete verb *geno-ui-itum*, to beget, is derived *gens*, *a nation*. The word *gens* properly signifies the bulk or extent of the people, and in this general sense is used to express a swarm of bees or shoal of fishes, &c.; whence was formed the adjective *ingens*, signifying very bulky, very extensive, huge, vast, &c.*

From palus] palans appears originally to have been applied to soldiers, who, when they were sent into the woods to cut *stakes* for the camp or other works, *straggled* about.

From ex and pars] i. e. without part or portion; shareless, destitute.

From locus and pleo] locuples, wealthy, is applied to one possessed of lands, and is derived from *locus*, a *place*, and *pletus*, the participle of the verb *pleo*, *to fill*; literally, full of places.

From præ and caput] præceps, steep, is compounded of *præ*, *before*, and *caput*, *a-head*, and literally signifies head foremost; whence *præcipito*, to precipitate oneself: *caput*, when compounded, becomes *ceps*; as, *biceps*, *two-headed*; *centiceps*, *hundred-headed*; *princeps*, *the chief head or prince*, &c., &c.

DERIVATIVE VERBS.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

ægrōto	āvi	ātum	to be sick	from	æger
crispo	āvi	ātum	to curl or shake	. . .	crispus —
flagito	āvi	ātum	to ask earnestly	. . .	flagro —
fugo	āvi	ātum	to put to flight	. . .	fugio
fundō	āvi	ātum	to found	. . .	fundus
glomero	āvi	ātum	to encircle	. . .	glomus, eris
immolo	āvi	ātum	to immolate	. . .	mola —
impero	āvi	ātum	to command	. . .	imperium
incūso	āvi	ātum	to blame	. . .	in-causa —
insulto	āvi	ātum	to bound over	. . .	in-salio
integro	āvi	ātum	to renew	. . .	integer —
libro	āvi	ātum	to poise	. . .	libra
lucubro	āvi	ātum	to study	. . .	lux, ucis —
lustro	āvi	ātum	to survey	. . .	lustrum
mancipo	āvi	ātum	to hand over	. . .	manus
ovo	āvi	ātum	to triumph	. . .	ovis —
peragro	āvi	ātum	to wander	. . .	per-agere, gri
probo	āvi	ātum	to approve	. . .	probus

From crispus] from *crispus*, *crisped* or *curled*, is derived *crispo*, which literally signifies *to cause to curl*; and so is properly applied to a spear, as in Virgil, in the sense of brandishing, or, rather, causing a quivering motion.

From flagro] *flagio* signifies to ask or demand clamorously; to urge to evil. The derivation is obscure, but is supposed to come from *flagro*, to burn, in the sense of seeking or demanding by aid of inflammatory language.

From mola] from *mola*, a mill, or flour, is derived *immolo*, to immolate; because it was customary to sprinkle the victim with flour and salt before it was sacrificed.

From in and causa] i. e. to bring cause or accusation against one.

From integer] i. e. to make whole again.

From lux] *lucubro* strictly signifies to study by candle-light.

From ovis] *ovo* signifies to rejoice in the lesser triumph; i. e. when a victory was obtained without bloodshed; and is derived from *ovis*, because a sheep was sacrificed on the occasion. This verb is chiefly used in the present participle.

saucio	āvi	ātum	to wound	from seco —
tento	āvi	ātum	to try	. . . teneo —
tracto	āvi	ātum	to treat of	. . . traho —
turbo	āvi	ātum	to disturb	. . . turba
vulgo	āvi	ātum	to make common	. vulgus
mico	āvi	ātum	to shine	. . . mica —
dimico	āvi	ātum	to fight	. . . dis-mico —
neco	āvi	ātum	to kill	. . . nex

DEPONENTS.

æmulator	ātus	sum vel fui	to rival	. . . æmulus
comitor	ātus	s. v. f.	to accompany	. . . comes, itis
conor	ātus	s. v. f.	to endeavour	. . . conus —
criminor	ātus	s. v. f.	to criminate	. . . crimen, inis
cunctor	ātus	s. v. f.	to delay	. . . cunctus —
dignor	ātus	s. v. f.	to be worthy	. . . dignus
dominor	ātus	s. v. f.	to command	. . . dominus
epulor	ātus	s. v. f.	to feast	. . . epulæ
glorior	ātus	s. v. f.	to boast	. . . gloria
irascor	ātus	s. v. f.	to be angry	. . . ira
jaculor	ātus	s. v. f.	to hurl	. . . jacio

From seco] the derivative of *saucio*, *to wound*, is obscure; but it is supposed to have originated in *sectus*, the participle of *seco*, *to cut*.

From teneo] *tento* properly signifies *to feel* or *sound with the hands or feet*, as in *exploring an unknown place*; and is a frequentative verb, formed from *tentum*, the supine of *teneo*, *to hold*; because there is, necessarily, a frequent holding or trying. *Tento*, therefore, also signifies *to attempt* or *venture upon*.

From traho] *tracto* is mostly used in the sense of *treating on* or handling a subject, and being a frequentative verb from *tractum*, the supine of *traho*, *to draw*, implies the being perfectly master of the subject, so as to draw or present it in every point of view.

From mica] *mico*, *to shine*, is derived from *mica*, a *grain*, as of sand, salt, &c.; because such particles, by reason of their angular shape, glitter on receiving the rays of light.

From dis and mica] *dimico* properly signifies *to make the swords glitter in fight*; hence it is used to express fighting, and is compounded of *dis* and *mico*, *to shine*, which, as above, is derived from *mica*, a *grain*.

From conus] there is much obscurity about the derivation of this word: some, however, trace it to the word *conus*, a *cone*; because one who seriously *endeavours*, concentrates or directs his powers, figuratively, in the shape of a cone, that being the firmest figure that can be constructed.

From cunctus] the derivation of *cunctor* is likewise obscure; but, according to Festus, this verb primarily signified *per cunctuare*, *to go through all things*, which necessarily requiring longer time, the verb came afterwards to signify *to tarry*, *delay*, *hesitate*, &c.

lætor	ātus	sum vel fui	to rejoice	from lāetus
mercor	ātus	s. v. f.	to purchase	. merx
minor	ātus	s. v. f.	to threaten	. minæ
miror	ātus	s. v. f.	to admire	. mirus
modulor	ātus	s. v. f.	to modulate	. modus
moror	ātus	s. v. f.	to delay	. mora
percontor	ātus	s. v. f.	to inquire	. * * —
populor	ātus	s. v. f.	to depopulate	. populus
prælior	ātus	s. v. f.	to fight	. prælium
recordor	ātus	s. v. f.	to remember	. re-cor, dis
sector	ātus	s. v. f.	to follow	. sequor
testor	ātus	s. v. f.	to testify	. testis
vaticinor	ātus	s. v. f.	to prophesy	. vates
veneror	ātus	s. v. f.	to adore	. vereor

SECOND CONJUGATION.

inhibeo	inhibui	inhibitum	to hinder	. in habeo —
præbeo	præbui	præbitum	to afford or allow	. præ-habeo —
obsideo	obsēdi	obsēssum	to besiege	. ob-sedeo —
fleo	flevi	fletum	to weep	. fluo

DEPONENT.

misereor	misertus	s. v. f.	to pity	. miser
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NEUTER PASSIVE.

moereo	moestus	s. v. f.	to be sad	. amarus —
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* *] *percontor* or *percunctor*, is of Greek derivation, from *κοντός*, a long pole used by sailors for sounding the depth of water, and therefore strictly signifies to sound thoroughly. The verb figuratively signifies to inquire or search into minutely, in much the same sense as the English expression to sound one's thoughts.

From in and habeo] i. e. to have or hold in; to prevent or hinder.

From præ and habeo] i. e. to have or set before; to offer.

From ob and sedeo] i. e. to sit down before a place.

From amarus] bitter; mcereo, signifying the bitterness of woe.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

annuo	annui	—	to grant	from ad-nuo —
congruo	congrui	—	to agree	. con-grus —
metuo	metui	—	to fear	. metus
malo	malui	—	to prefer	. magis-volo —
nolo	nolui	—	to be unwilling	. non-volo —
incolo	incolui	incultum	to inhabit	. in-colo
demo	dempsi	demptum	to take away	. de-emo
promo	prompsi	-tum	to draw forth	. pro-emo
interimo	interēmi	-emptum	{ to take away, or kill }	inter-emo —
verro	verri	versum	to sweep	. verto —
secerno	secrēvi	secrētum	to separate	. se-cerno
cogo	coēgi	coactum	to compel	. con-ago —
satago	satēgi	—	to be busy	. satis-ago
intelligo	intellexi	-lectum	to understand	. inter-lego, gi —
pergo	perrexi	-rectum	to go on	. per-rego —
abdo	abdidi	abditum	to hide	. ab-do —
condo	condidi	conditum	to build	. con-do —

From ad and nuo] i. e. to nod or to give assent; abnuo, to nod from, or dissent.

From con and grus] congruo, to agree or suit together, is compounded of con and grus, a crane, because these birds are remarkable for their regularity and harmony; whence congruity.

From magis and volo] i. e. to be rather unwilling.

From non and volo] i. e. to be unwilling.

From inter and emo] interimo is compounded of inter and emo, to take, and therefore strictly signifies to take away; as “interimere vitam, to take away one's life.” Plautus. But it is mostly used absolutely to signify to kill, or take off; vitam being understood.

From verto] because sweeping is the turning up of dust.

From con and ago] i. e. to drive together.

From inter and lego, gi] i. e. to choose between; whence intellect.

From per and rego] i. e. to direct or guide oneself through.

From ab and do] i. e. to put away.

From con and do] i. e. to put together; it therefore signifies to build or found a city; or to lay up or hoard: these significations being included in the strict sense of putting together.

dedo	dedidi	deditum	to yield	<i>from de</i> -do —
edo	edidi	editum	to give forth	. e-do —
prodo	prodidi	proditum	to betray	. pro-do —
reddo	reddidi	redditum	to restore	. re-do —
trado	tradidi	traditum	to deliver up	. trans-do —
perdo	perdidi	perditum	to lose	. per-do —
occido	occidi	occāsum	to fall down	. ob-cado
occido	occidi	occīsum	to kill	. ob-cædo
conficio	confēci	-fectum	to accomplish	. con-facio
deficio	defēci	-fectum	to fail	. de-facio
interficio	interfēci	-fectum	to kill	. inter-facio —
præficio	præfēci	-fectum	to set over	. præ-facio
absum	abfui	—	to be absent	. ab-sum —
adsum	adfui	—	to be present	. ad-sum
desum	defui	—	to be wanting	. de-sum
possum	potui	—	to be able	. pos-sum
præsum	præfui	—	to be over	. præ-sum
prosum	profui	—	to profit	. pro-sum
supersum	superfui	—	to remain	. super-sum —
interest	(impersonal)	it concerns		. inter-sum —
refert	(impersonal)	it concerns		. res-fero —
amitto	amisi	amissum	to lose	. a-mitto —

From de and do] i. e. to give up.

From e and do] i. e. to give forth; whence to edit or publish.

From pro and do] i. e. to give forth.

From re and do] i. e. to give back.

From trans and do] i. e. to give or hand over; whence trade, tradition, traitor, &c.

From per and do] i. e. to let through; hence perdition.

From inter and facio] interficio being compounded of inter and facio, to make, properly signifies to intercept or interrupt; but it is mostly used in the sense of to slay or kill; facere, to make, being used much in the same way as vulgarly in English, to make away with one.

From ab and sum] i. e. to be from or away.

From super and sum] i. e. to be over or above.

From inter and sum] interest also signifies there is a difference; in which case it is usually followed by inter.

From res and fero] i. e. the matter so bears.

From a and mitto] i. e. to let pass away.

percello	perculsi	-culsum	to strike much	from per-cello —
fatisco	—	—	to gape	. fatim-hio —

DEPONENTS.

amplector	amplexus	sum	vel fui	to embrace	. am-plexo
proficiscor	profectus	s. v. f.		to go forth	. pro-facio —
ulciscor	ultus	s. v. f.		to revenge	. ulcus, eris —
vescor	—	—		to feed	. esca

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

arcesso	īvi	ītum	to send for	. ad-cio —
erudio	īvi	ītum	to study	. e-rudis —
esurio	īvi	ītum	to be hungry	. edo —
expedio	īvi	ītum	to disentangle	. ex-pes, dis —
impedio	īvi	ītum	to hinder	. in-pes, dis —
finio	īvi	ītum	to end	. finis
gestio	īvi	ītum	to skip	. gero —
intereo	īvi	ītum	to die	. inter-eo —
pereo	īvi	ītum	to perish	. per-eo —
mollio	īvi	ītum	to soften	. mollis
punio	īvi	ītum	to punish	. poena
sepio	īvi	ītum	to hedge in	. sepes
servio	īvi	ītum	to serve	. servus

From per and cello] i. e. to strike much, to astonish.

From fatim and hio] i. e. fatim hisco, I gape much; hisco is an inceptive verb from hio, to gape.

From pro and facio] i. e. to make forth, or, as is commonly said, to make one's way.

From ulcus] the derivation of ulciscor, to revenge, is obscure; but it is said to be derived from ulcus, eris, an ulcer, or sore wound: whence this verb, signifying to wound deeply.

From ad and cio] i. e. to cite to.

From e and rudis] i. e. to be out of a rude state.

From edo] esurio, to be hungry, is a desiderative verb, formed from esum, the supine of edo, to eat, by changing um into urio; and therefore strictly signifies to desire to eat.

From ex and pes] i. e. literally to extricate the feet; hence to expedite.

From in and pes] i. e. to have the feet in or confined; hence to impede.

From gero] gestio is a frequentative verb formed from gestum, the supine of gero, to carry, and signifies to manifest pleasure by the gestures of the body.

From inter and eo] i. e. literally to pass away in the midst, to disappear.

From per and eo] i. e. to pass through or away; whence to perish.

sitio	īvi	ītum	to be thirsty <i>from</i> sitis
sopio	īvi	ītum	to lull asleep . sopor
vestio	īvi	ītum	to clothe . vestis
amicio	amicui	amictum	to wrap . am-jacio —
invenio	invēni	inventum	to find . in-venio —

DEPONENTS.

mentior	mentītus	sum vel fui to lie	. mens, <i>tis</i> , —
molior	molītus	s. v. f. to pile up	. moles
moriōr	mortuus	s. v. f. to die	. mors
opperior	opportus	s. v. f. to wait for	. ob-perior —
potior	potītus	s. v. f. to enjoy	. pos, <i>otis</i> , —
sortior	sortītus	s. v. f. to allot	. sors, <i>tis</i>

From am and jacio] i. e. to cast about one.

From in and venio] i. e. to come into, to light upon.

From mens, the mind; because the deception is previously formed in the mind; and therefore *mentior* signifies to tell an untruth, knowing it to be such; whereas *dicere mendacium*, is to tell an untruth, not knowing it to be such.

From ob and perior] *opperior* is compounded of *ob* and the obsolete verb *perior*, to try, or essay, and signifies to wait on purpose in some place where one expects a person to come in order to meet him, and, in so doing, a kind of trial is implied, the issue of which is uncertain.

From pos, otis] *potior*, to enjoy, is derived from *pos*, *potis*, powerful, and therefore rather signifies an enjoyment arising from power or possession, as "potitur regno."

PREPOSITIONS.

These govern the Accusative case.

ad	to ; at	ob	for ; because of
adversum	against	penes	in the power of
adversus	{ against	per	by ; through
ante	before	pone	behind
apud	at ; near	post	after ; since
circa	{ about	præter	beside ; except
circum		prope	nigh ; near to
cis, citra	on this side	propter	for ; because of
contra	against	secundum	according to
erga	towards	secus	by ; along
extra	without	supra	above
infra	beneath	trans	on the farther side
inter	between ; among	versus	towards
intra	within	ultra	beyond
juxta	beside ; near to		

These govern the Ablative case.

a, ab, abs	from ; by	palam	in presence of
absque	without	præ	before
coram	before ; in presence of	pro	for
cum	with	sine	without
de	of ; from	tenus*	up to a far as
e, ex	of, from ; out of		

These govern either the Accusative or Ablative case.

clam	without knowledge of	subter	beneath
in	in ; into	super	upon
sub	under		

These are used only in composition, and are called inseparable.

am	round about	re	again ; back
con	together	se	apart
di	{ asunder	ve	very ; apart
dis			

* *Tenus* also governs the genitive and accusative.

PARTICLES IN COMMON USE.

CONJUNCTIONS.

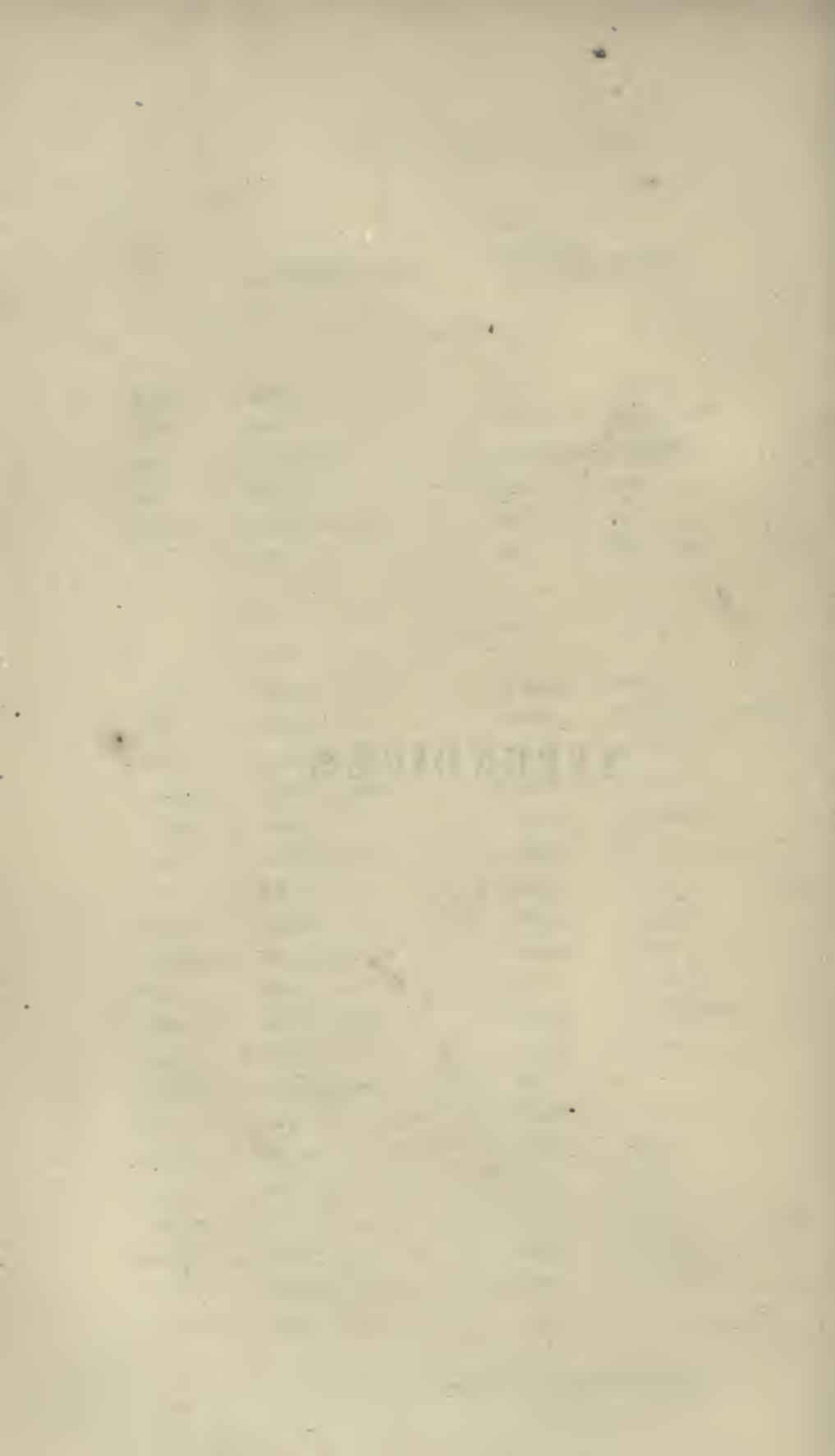
atque	and	nisi	unless
aut	or	quam	than ; how
ergo	therefore	quamvis	although
et	and	que	and
etiam	also ; even	vel	or
nec	nor	ut	that ; as

ADVERBS.

adhuc	as yet	nondum	not yet
bis	twice	olim	formerly ; hereafter*
cito	quickly	penitus	entirely
cominus	hand to hand	plus	more
deinde	then	postea	afterwards
demum	at length	procul	far off
diu	long	sæpe	often
dum	whilst	satis	enough
eminus	at a distance	semper	always
hic	here	sic	so ; thus
hinc	here ; hence	statim	immediately
huc	hither	subito	suddenly
interea	meanwhile	tam	so
ita	thus	tandem	at length
iterum	again	tantum	only
jam	already	tum	then
longe	far	usque	even ; until
modo	only	valde	very much
mox	presently	ecce	lo ! behold !
non	not		

* i. e. at one time or other remote from the present.

APPENDICES.



ADDITIONAL SUBSTANTIVES

only occasionally met with in the course of reading—they are principally names of things formed from the Greek—and do not, like the principal Roots, produce derivatives of importance.

<i>m.</i> Abacus, i	a desk	<i>n.</i> ænigma, atis a riddle
<i>n.</i> abdōmen, inis	the abdomen	<i>f.</i> æra, æ a period in time
<i>f.</i> abies, ētis	a fir-tree	<i>m.</i> agāso, ōnis an hostler
<i>n.</i> abrotanum, i	southernwood	<i>m.</i> agon, ōnis playing for prize
<i>n.</i> absinthium, i	wormwood	<i>n.</i> alabastrum, i alabaster
<i>f.</i> academia, æ	academy	<i>f.</i> alapa, æ a slap
<i>m.</i> acanthus, i	herb bears-foot	<i>f.</i> alauda, æ a lark
<i>m.</i> accipiter, tris	hawk	<i>f.</i> alcēdo, inis kingfisher
<i>f.</i> acedia, æ	sloth	<i>m.</i> aliptes, æ an anointer†
<i>n.</i> acer, eris	a maple-tree	<i>n.</i> allium, i garlic
<i>f.</i> acerra, æ	a censer	<i>f.</i> alnus, i an alder-tree
<i>m.</i> acinaces, is	a Persian sword	<i>f.</i> aloë, es aloes
<i>m.</i> acinus, i	a grape-stone	<i>n.</i> alum, inis alum
<i>m.</i> acipenser, eris	a sturgeon	<i>f.</i> alūta, æ tanned leather
aconos, i	wild basil	<i>f.</i> alvus, i the belly
<i>f.</i> acta, æ	{ a pleasant	<i>m.</i> amaracus, i sweet marjoram
	strand	<i>m.</i> amaranthus, i { an unfading
<i>n.</i> acus, eris	chaff	flower
<i>f.</i> acus, us	a needle	<i>n.</i> amentum, i a trap
<i>n.</i> adagium, i	a proverb	<i>m.</i> ames, itis a fork for nets
<i>m.</i> adamas, antis	adamant	<i>f.</i> amita, æ an aunt
<i>c.</i> adeps, ipis	fat	<i>f.</i> amphora, æ a jar
<i>n.</i> adminiculum, i	a prop	<i>f.</i> ampulla, æ a cruet
<i>n.</i> ador, ōris, etōris	fine corn*	<i>f.</i> amussis, is a mason's rule
<i>m.</i> adulter, eri	an adulterer	<i>f.</i> amurca, æ scum
<i>m.</i> aēdon, onis	nightingale	<i>f.</i> amygdala, æ an almond

* Used in sacrifice. † i. e. who anointed wrestlers also a surgeon.

<i>m.</i> anachorēta, æ	an anchoret	<i>f.</i> argilla, æ	potters' earth
<i>n.</i> anadēma, atis	a coronet	<i>m.</i> aries, etis	a ram
<i>n.</i> anaglypha, } embossed ves- ōrum }sels		<i>m.</i> ariolus, i	a soothsayer
<i>n.</i> analecta, ūrum fragments		<i>m.</i> armus, i	a shoulder or } arm
<i>f.</i> anas, atis	a duck	<i>n.</i> arōma, atis	sweet spices
<i>n.</i> anathēma, atis	a curse	<i>f.</i> arra, or arrha, æ	an earnest } penny
<i>f.</i> anatome, es	anatomy	<i>m.</i> arrhabo, ūnis	a pawn
<i>f.</i> ancīle, is	a sacred shield*	<i>f.</i> arvīna, æ	tallow
<i>n.</i> anēlhum, i	herb anise	<i>f.</i> ascia, æ	a chip-axe
<i>m.</i> angelus, i	an angel	<i>m.</i> asinus, i	an ass
<i>f.</i> angīna, æ	the quinsy	<i>f.</i> aspis, idis	an asp
<i>n.</i> anīsum, i	aniseed	<i>m.</i> assēcla, æ	a page
<i>f.</i> ansa, æ	a handle	<i>m.</i> asser, eris, et assis, is	a plank } a plank
<i>m.</i> anser, eris	a goose	<i>n.</i> asȳlum, i	a sanctuary
<i>f.</i> anteris, idis	a buttress	<i>m.</i> athlēta, æ	a wrestler
<i>f.</i> antidotus, i	antidote	<i>m.</i> atomus, i	an atom
<i>f.</i> antipodes, um	the antipodes	<i>f.</i> aurea, æ	a head-stall
<i>m.</i> anus, i	a circle	<i>n.</i> axiōma, atis	an axiom
<i>f.</i> anus, us	an old woman	<i>m.</i> axis, is	an axletree
<i>m.</i> apella, æ	a jew†	<i>n.</i> baculum, et baculus, i	a staff } a staff
<i>f.</i> apinæ, ārum	fooleries	<i>m.</i> bajulus, i	a labourer
<i>n.</i> apium, i	parsley	<i>f.</i> balæna, æ	a whale
<i>m.</i> apologus, i	a fable	<i>m.</i> balatro, ūnis	a rascal
<i>m.</i> apostata, æ	an apostate	<i>f.</i> balista, æ	a sling
<i>m.</i> apostolus, i	an apostle	<i>n.</i> balsamum, i	balsam
<i>f.</i> apothēca, æ	a shop	<i>m.</i> balteus, et balteum, i	a sword-belt } a sword-belt
<i>f.</i> aranea, æ	a spider	<i>f.</i> balux, ūcis	gold dust
<i>m.</i> arbiter, tri	an umpire	<i>n.</i> barathrum, i	an abyss
<i>n.</i> archetypum, i	an original	<i>m.</i> barrus, i	an elephant
<i>m.</i> architectus, i	an architect		
<i>f.</i> ardea, æ	a heron		
<i>m.</i> ardelio, ūnis	a busy body		
<i>f.</i> area, æ	a barn floor		
<i>m.</i> areatalogus, i	a boaster		

* Used by the priests of Mars.

† From *a*, *not*, and *pellis*, *skin*, because circumcised.

<i>f.</i> basis, is	a base	<i>f.</i> byrsa, æ	ox-hide
<i>n.</i> batillum, i	a chafing-dish	<i>f.</i> byssus, i	linen
<i>m.</i> beryllus, i	a beryl		
<i>f.</i> beta, æ	the herb beet	<i>m.</i> cacabus, i	a kettle
<i>m.</i> bibliopōla, æ	bookseller	<i>m.</i> caduceus, i	Mercury's wand
<i>f.</i> bibliothēca, æ	library	<i>n.</i> cælum, i	a graver
<i>f.</i> biblus, i	{ an Egyptian reed *	<i>m.</i> cæstus, us	a leathern thong†
<i>f.</i> bilis, is bilix, īcis	choler mail	<i>m.</i> calathus, i	a basket
<i>n.</i> bitūmen, inis	bitumen	<i>f.</i> caliga, æ	{ a harness for the leg
<i>f.</i> blatta, æ	a moth	<i>m.</i> callis, is	a footpath
<i>m.</i> bolus, i	a lump	<i>m.</i> calo, ḍnis	a soldier's boy
<i>m.</i> bombus, i	a buzz	<i>f.</i> calumnia, æ	a calumny
<i>m.</i> bombyx, ūcis	a silk-worm	<i>m.</i> camēlus	a camel
<i>m.</i> boreas, æ	north wind	<i>f.</i> camēna, æ	poetry
<i>n.</i> brabium, i	{ reward of wrestling	<i>f.</i> campāna, æ	a bell
<i>f.</i> braccæ, ārum	breeches	<i>c.</i> canālis, is	a kennel
<i>f.</i> bractea, æ	goldfoil	<i>m.</i> cancer, cri	a crab-fish
<i>f.</i> branchiæ, ārum	gills of a fish	<i>f.</i> canna, æ	a reed, a pipe
<i>f.</i> brassica, æ	cauliflower	<i>f.</i> cannabis, is	hemp
<i>m.</i> bruchus, i	a grub	<i>m.</i> canon, onis	a canon, a rule
<i>m.</i> bubo, ḍnis	an owl	<i>m.</i> cantharus, i	a jug
<i>f.</i> bucca, æ	{ inside of the cheek	<i>c.</i> capis, idis	an earthen pot
<i>m.</i> bufo, ḍnis	a toad	<i>n.</i> capistrum, i	a muzzle
<i>m.</i> bulbus, i	a scallion	<i>m.</i> capo, ḍnis	a capon
<i>f.</i> bulga, æ	a leather bag	<i>f.</i> capsa, æ	a coffer
<i>f.</i> bulla, æ	a boss, a seal	<i>n.</i> capulum, i	a haft
<i>f.</i> buris, is	{ the plough tail	<i>m.</i> carbasus, i	fine linen
<i>f.</i> bura, æ		<i>n.</i> carchesium, i	a cup
<i>m.</i> buteo, ḍnis	a buzzard	<i>m.</i> carduus, i	a thistle
<i>n.</i> butyrum, i	butter	<i>f.</i> carex, icis	sedge
<i>f.</i> buxus, i	a box-tree	<i>f.</i> caries, iēi	rotteness
		<i>m.</i> carrus, i	a car
		<i>f.</i> cartilāgo, inis	a gristle
		<i>f.</i> casia, æ	cinnamon

* Of the bark whereof paper was made.

† Used in wrestling.

<i>m. casse, abl.</i>	a net	<i>m. chirurgus, i</i>	a surgeon
<i>m. castor, ōris</i>	a beaver	<i>n. chronica, ōrum</i>	chronicles
<i>m. cataclysmus, i</i>	a flood	<i>m. chrysolithos, i</i>	a chrysolite
<i>m. cataphracta, æ</i>	coat of mail	<i>f. cicāda, æ</i>	cricket
<i>f. catapulta, æ</i>	{ battering en- gine	<i>n. cicer, eris</i>	a vetch
<i>f. cataracta, æ</i>	a cataract	<i>f. ciconia, æ</i>	a stork
<i>f. catasta, æ</i>	a cage or stall*	<i>f. cicūta, æ</i>	hemlock
<i>f. cathedra, æ</i>	a pulpit	<i>f. cifra, ciphra, æ</i>	a cipher
<i>m. catinus, i</i>	a large dish	<i>n. cilium, i</i>	eyelid
<i>m. catulus, i</i>	a whelp	<i>m. cimex, icis</i>	woodlouse
<i>f. cauda, æ</i>	a tail	<i>m. cinædus, i</i>	a catamite
<i>f. caudex, icis</i>	stem of a tree	<i>f. cinara, æ</i>	an artichoke
<i>f. cavilla, æ</i>	a scoff	<i>m. cincinnus, i</i>	crisped hair
<i>f. caula, æ</i>	a fold	<i>m. cinnus, i</i>	medley
<i>m. caulis, is</i>	a stalk	<i>n. cinnamōnum, i</i>	cinnamon
<i>m. caupo, ōnis</i>	an innkeeper	<i>m. cippus, i</i>	a palisado
<i>f. cedrus, i</i>	a cedar-tree	<i>n. cirrus, i</i>	a curl
<i>f. cepa, æ</i>	an onion	<i>n. cisium, i</i>	a chaise
<i>f. cerasus, i</i>	a cherry-tree	<i>f. cista, æ</i>	a basket
<i>m. cerdo, ōnis</i>	a cobbler	<i>f. citrus, i</i>	a citron-tree
<i>n. cerebrum, i</i>	the brain	<i>m. clathrus, i</i>	a grate
<i>f. ceremonia, æ</i>	ceremony	<i>f. clava, æ</i>	a club
<i>m. cestus, us</i>	{ a marriage- girdle	<i>f. clavis, is</i>	a key
<i>f. cetra, æ</i>	a square target	<i>m. clavus, i</i>	a nail
<i>m. cetus, i</i>	a whale	<i>m. clerus, i</i>	clergy
<i>m. chalybs, ybis</i>	steel	<i>f. clitellæ, ārum</i>	a pack-saddle
<i>n. chaos</i>	chaos	<i>f. cloāca, æ</i>	a sewer
<i>f. chlamys, ydis</i>	a cloak	<i>c. clunis, is</i>	a buttock
<i>m. chelydrus, i</i>	a water tortoise	<i>f. cochlea, æ</i>	a cockle
<i>f. chelys, yos</i>	a lute†	<i>m. cocles, ūtis</i>	{ a one-eyed per- son
<i>f. chiragra, æ</i>	the hand gout	<i>m. colaphus, i</i>	a blow
<i>n. chirogra- phum, i</i>	} handwriting	<i>f. colocasia, æ</i>	Ægyptian bean
		<i>m. coluber, bri</i>	a snake
		<i>f. colus, i</i>	a distaff

* Where slaves are exposed for sale.

† From *χέλυς*, a tortoise, because the first lute was made of tortoiseshell.

<i>m.</i> comēta, æ	a comet	<i>m.</i> cucumer, eris	a cucumber
<i>f.</i> comœdia, æ	a comedy	<i>m.</i> cudo, ōnis	a cap of leather
<i>n.</i> compitum, i	a cross-way	<i>f.</i> culcita, æ	a cushion
<i>m.</i> congius, i	a measure	<i>m.</i> culeus, i	a leathern bag
<i>m.</i> contus, i	a long pole	<i>m.</i> culex, icis	a gnat
<i>m.</i> cophinus, i	a coffin	<i>m.</i> culmus, i	the stalk of corn
<i>f.</i> copula, æ	a bond or tie	<i>f.</i> cunæ, ārum	a cradle
<i>n.</i> coralium, i	coral	<i>c.</i> cuniculus, i	a rabbit
<i>c.</i> corbis, is	a basket	<i>f.</i> cupa, cup- pa, æ	} a drinking-cup
<i>n.</i> corium, i	a hide	<i>f.</i> cyclas, adis	a mantle
<i>f.</i> cornix, īcis	a crow	<i>m.</i> cylindrus, i	a cylinder
<i>f.</i> cornus, i	a cornel-tree	<i>n.</i> cymbalum, i	a cymbal
<i>f.</i> cortīna, æ	a kettle	<i>c.</i> cytisus, i	a willow
<i>m.</i> corvus, i	a raven		
<i>f.</i> corylus, i	a hazel-tree	<i>m.</i> dæmon, onis	a demon
<i>f.</i> cos, otis	a whetstone	<i>m.</i> decalogus, i	the decalogue
<i>f.</i> coturnix, icis	a quail	<i>m.</i> diabolus, i	the devil
<i>f.</i> coxa, æ	the huckle-bone	<i>n.</i> diadēma, atis	a crown
<i>m.</i> crabro, ōnis	a hornet	<i>f.</i> diæta, æ	diet
<i>f.</i> crapula, æ	a surfeit	<i>m.</i> dialecticus, i	a logician
<i>f.</i> crates, is	a hurdle	<i>m.</i> dialogus, i	a dialogue
<i>m.</i> tremor, ōris	cream	<i>f.</i> diametros, i	a diameter
<i>f.</i> crena, æ	{ the notch of an arrow	<i>f.</i> dica, æ	an action at law
<i>f.</i> crepida, æ	a slipper	<i>f.</i> dipsas, adis	an adder
. crepīdo, inis	a creek	<i>n.</i> distichon, i	a distich *
<i>f.</i> creta, æ	chalk	<i>n.</i> dogma, atis	a maxim
<i>n.</i> cribrum, i	a sieve	<i>n.</i> dolium, i	a hogshead
<i>m.</i> crocodilus, i	crocodile	<i>n.</i> duellum, i	a battle
<i>n.</i> crotalum, i	a cymbal		
<i>f.</i> crumēna, æ	a purse	<i>f.</i> ecclesia, æ	a church
<i>f.</i> crusta, æ	a crust	<i>m.</i> echīnus, i	an urchin
<i>f.</i> crystallus, i	crystal	<i>f.</i> eclipsis, is	an eclipse
<i>m.</i> cucullus, i	a hood	<i>f.</i> ecloga, æ	an eclogue
<i>m.</i> cuculus, i	a cuckoo	<i>n.</i> electrum, i	amber

* i. e. an epigram of two verses.

<i>f. eleēmosy- na, æ</i>	<i> }</i>	<i>pity</i>	<i>f. ethica, æ</i>	<i> }</i>	<i>moral philosophy</i>
<i>f. elegia, æ</i>		<i>an elegy</i>	<i>f. ethice, æ</i>	<i> }</i>	<i>the etymon of a</i>
<i>n. elementum, i</i>		<i>an element</i>	<i>n. etymon, i</i>	<i> }</i>	<i>word</i>
<i>m. elephantus, i</i>		<i>an elephant</i>	<i>n. evangelium, i</i>		<i>the gospel</i>
<i>n. elleborum, i</i>		<i>hellebore</i>	<i>f. eucharistia, æ</i>		<i>thanksgiving</i>
<i>n. elogium, i</i>		<i>a brief saying</i>	<i>m. eunūchus, i</i>		<i>a eunuch</i>
<i>n. elysium, i</i>		<i>paradise</i>	<i>f. euphonia, æ</i>	<i> }</i>	<i>a pleasant sound</i>
<i>n. emblēma, atis</i>		<i>an emblem</i>	<i>n. exāmen, inis</i>		<i>a swarm of bees</i>
<i>m. embolus, i</i>		<i>a spoke</i>	<i>n. exta, ōrum</i>		<i>the bowels</i>
<i>n. emplastrum, i</i>		<i>a plaster</i>			
<i>n. emporium, i</i>		<i>a market</i>			
<i>m. empiricus, i</i>		<i>an empiric</i>	<i>f. faba, æ</i>		<i>a bean</i>
<i>n. encomium, i</i>		<i>commendation</i>	<i>f. fagus, i</i>		<i>a beech-tree</i>
<i>f. endromis, ūdis</i>		<i>a coarse cloak</i>	<i>f. fascia, æ</i>	<i> }</i>	<i>a swathing-band</i>
<i>f. eos, gen. ōis</i>		<i>the morning</i>	<i>n. fascinum, i</i>		<i>witchcraft</i>
<i>m. ephēbus, i</i>		<i>a stripling</i>	<i>m. fascis, is</i>		<i>a bundle of rods</i>
<i>f. ephemeris, idis</i>		<i>a day-book</i>	<i>m. favonius, i</i>		<i>the west wind</i>
<i>n. ephippium, i</i>		<i>a saddle</i>	<i>f. favus, i</i>		<i>a honey-comb</i>
<i>m. ephorus, i</i>	<i> }</i>	<i>a chief magistrate</i>	<i>f. febris, is</i>		<i>a fever</i>
<i>n. epigramma, atis</i>	<i> }</i>	<i>an epigram</i>	<i>m. feciālis, is</i>		<i>a herald</i>
<i>m. epilogus, i</i>		<i>an epilogue</i>	<i>n. fel, fellis</i>		<i>gall</i>
<i>m. episcopus, i</i>		<i>a bishop</i>	<i>f. felis, is</i>		<i>a cat</i>
<i>n. epitaphium, i</i>		<i>an epitaph</i>	<i>n. femen, inis</i>	<i> }</i>	<i>the inside of the thigh</i>
<i>n. epithalami- um, i</i>	<i> }</i>	<i>a wedding-song</i>	<i>f. feria, æ</i>		<i>a holiday</i>
<i>f. epitoma, æ</i>		<i>an abridgment</i>	<i>f. festūca, æ</i>		<i>a stem</i>
<i>f. epocha, æ</i>		<i>a date of time</i>	<i>f. fibra, æ</i>		<i>a fibre</i>
<i>n. epos</i>		<i>a poem</i>	<i>f. fibula, æ</i>		<i>a buckle</i>
<i>n. ergastulum, i</i>		<i>a workhouse</i>	<i>f. ficus, i</i>		<i>a fig-tree</i>
<i>f. erūca, æ</i>		<i>a cankerworm</i>	<i>f. fidelia, æ</i>	<i> }</i>	<i>an earthen vessel</i>
<i>n. ervum, i</i>		<i>tares</i>	<i>f. filix, icis</i>		<i>a fern</i>
<i>f. esculus, i</i>		<i>a beech-tree</i>	<i>f. fimbria, æ</i>		<i>a fringe</i>
<i>n. essedum, i</i>		<i>a chariot</i>	<i>m. fimus, i</i>		<i>dung</i>

<i>m.</i> fiscus, i	a money-bag	<i>f.</i> gangræna, æ	a gangrene
<i>f.</i> fistūca, æ	a rammer	<i>f.</i> gena, æ	the cheek
<i>f.</i> fistula, æ	a pipe	<i>f.</i> genista, æ	broom
<i>n.</i> flagrum, i	a scourge	<i>m.</i> geographus, i	a geographer
<i>m.</i> flamen, inis	a priest	<i>m.</i> geometra, æ	a geometrician
<i>m.</i> floccus, i	a lock of wool	<i>n.</i> georgica, ōrum	books of hus. bandry
<i>n.</i> fœnus, oris	usury	<i>f.</i> gerræ, ārum	hurdles
<i>m.</i> follis, is	{ a pair of bellows	<i>m.</i> gibbus, i	hump
<i>c.</i> forceps, ipis	a pair of tongs	<i>m.</i> gigas, antis	a giant
<i>f.</i> forfex, icis	a pair of shears	<i>f.</i> gingīva, æ	the gum*
<i>m.</i> fori, ōrum	hatches of a ship	<i>m.</i> git	a small seed
<i>m.</i> fornax, ācis	a furnace	<i>f.</i> glans, dis	an acorn
<i>m.</i> fornix, icis	a vault	<i>f.</i> glareæ, æ	gravel
<i>f.</i> fovea, æ	a pitfall	<i>m.</i> glis, iris	a dormouse
<i>n.</i> fragum, i	a strawberry	<i>f.</i> glossa, æ	a gloss
<i>f.</i> framea, æ	a short spear	<i>m.</i> gnomon, onis	{ the cock of a dial
<i>f.</i> fraxinus, i	an ash-tree	<i>n.</i> gossipion, i	cotton
<i>n.</i> frit	little grain	<i>n.</i> grabatus, i	a couch
<i>m.</i> fritillus, i	a dice-box	<i>m.</i> graculus, i	a jackdaw
<i>f.</i> frux, frugis, i, em, e	{ fruit	<i>f.</i> Græcia, æ	Greece
<i>f.</i> fulica, æ	a sea fowl	<i>f.</i> grammatica, æ	grammar
<i>f.</i> fuligo, inis	soot	<i>n.</i> graphium, i	an iron pen
<i>m.</i> fullo, ōnis	a fuller	<i>c.</i> grossus, i	a green fig
<i>f.</i> funda, æ	a sling	<i>m.</i> grumus, i	a hillock
<i>m.</i> fungus, i	a mushroom	<i>m.</i> gryps, yphis	a griffon
<i>f.</i> furca, æ	a fork	<i>n.</i> gummi	gum
<i>n.</i> furfur, uris	bran	<i>m.</i> guttur, uris	the throat
<i>m.</i> furnus, i	an oven	<i>n.</i> gymnasi- um, i	{ a place of exercise
<i>f.</i> fuscina, æ	an eel-spear	<i>n.</i> gypsum, i	plaster
<i>m.</i> fustis, is	a club	<i>m.</i> gyrus, i	a circuit
<i>m.</i> fusus, i	a spindle		

* wherein the teeth are set.

<i>f.</i> halex, ēcis	a herring	<i>m.</i> hyacinthus, i	a hyacinth
<i>f.</i> hallux, ūcis	the great toe	<i>f.</i> hyades, um	seven stars
<i>f.</i> halo, ūnis	a circle*	<i>f.</i> hydra, æ	a water serpent
<i>f.</i> hara, æ	hog-sty	<i>f.</i> hydria, æ	a water bucket
<i>m.</i> hariolus, i	a soothsayer	<i>m.</i> hydrops, ūpis	the dropsy
<i>f.</i> harmonia, æ	harmony	<i>m.</i> Hymen, ūnis	god of marriage
<i>f.</i> harpago, ūnis	<i>{</i> a grappling-hook	<i>m.</i> hymnus, i	a hymn
<i>f.</i> harpyiæ, ūrum	harpies	<i>n.</i> hypocaustum, i	a stew
<i>f.</i> haruga, æ	a sacrifice	<i>f.</i> hypocrisy, is	hypocrisy
<i>f.</i> hebdomas, adis	a week	<i>m.</i> hyssopus, i	hyssop
<i>f.</i> helix, icis	creeping ivy	<i>f.</i> idea, æ	an idea
<i>n.</i> helleborum, i	hellebore	<i>n.</i> idiōma, atis	an idiom
<i>m.</i> helluo, heluo, ūnis	<i>{</i> a glutton	<i>n.</i> idōlum, i	an idol
<i>n.</i> hepar, atis	the liver	<i>n.</i> jecur, oris	the liver
<i>m.</i> herma, æ	<i>{</i> a statue of Mercury	<i>n.</i> ilia, ium	guts
<i>f.</i> hernia, æ	a rupture†	<i>f.</i> infula, æ	a turban
<i>m.</i> herus, i	<i>{</i> the master of a family	<i>n.</i> inguen, inis	the groin
<i>m.</i> hesperus, i	the evening star	<i>n.</i> instar	likeness
<i>n.</i> hilum, i	<i>{</i> the black of a bean	<i>m.</i> interpres, etis	an interpreter
<i>m.</i> hinnus, i	a nag	<i>f.</i> iris, idis	the rainbow
<i>m.</i> hircus, i	a be-goat	<i>m.</i> isthmus, i	a neck of land
<i>f.</i> hirūdo, inis	a horse-leech	<i>n.</i> jubar, aris	the sun's beam
<i>c.</i> hirundo, inis	a swallow	<i>m.</i> juncus, i	a bulrush
<i>m.</i> histrio, ūnis	a stage-player	<i>f.</i> juniperus, i	the juniper-tree
<i>f.</i> histrix, icis	a porcupine	<i>n.</i> jus, uris	pottage
<i>n.</i> holocaustum, i	a burnt offering	<i>f.</i> labrusca, æ	wild vine
<i>n.</i> hordeum, i	barley	<i>m.</i> labyrinthus, i	a labyrinth
<i>m.</i> horizon, ontis	the horizon	<i>f.</i> lacerna, æ	a cloak
<i>n.</i> horreum, i	a barn	<i>m.</i> lachanum, i	pot-herbs
		<i>f.</i> lacinia, æ	<i>{</i> the hem of a garment
		<i>f.</i> lactūca, æ	lettuce

* about the sun or moon.

† i. e. the disease so called.

<i>f.</i> lagēna, æ	a flagon	<i>f.</i> ligo, ḍnis	a mattock
<i>f.</i> lama, æ	a dirty puddle	<i>n.</i> ligustrum, i	privet
<i>n.</i> lamentum, i	a lamentation	<i>n.</i> lilium, i	a lily
<i>f.</i> lamia, æ	a witch	<i>f.</i> lima, æ	a file
<i>f.</i> lamina, æ	a plate of metal	<i>f.</i> limax, ḍcis	a snail
<i>f.</i> lampas, adis	a lamp	<i>m.</i> limbus, i	a selvage
<i>f.</i> lancea, æ	a lance	<i>c.</i> linter, tris	a wherry
<i>m.</i> lanista, æ	{ a fencing master	<i>n.</i> linum, i	flax
<i>m.</i> lanius, i	a butcher	<i>f.</i> lira, æ	a ridge
<i>f.</i> lanx, cis	a broad plate	<i>m.</i> lituus, i	a clarion
<i>m.</i> laqueus, i	a noose	<i>f.</i> lix, icis	liquor
<i>n.</i> lardum, i	bacon	<i>f.</i> locusta, æ	a locust
<i>f.</i> larix, icis	the larch-tree	<i>f.</i> logica, æ	{ logic
<i>f.</i> larva, æ	a mask	<i>f.</i> logice, es	
<i>f.</i> larynx, ngis	{ the top of the wind-pipe	<i>n.</i> lolium, i	darnel
<i>n.</i> lasanum, i	a chamber-pot	<i>f.</i> lotos, or lotus, i	{ the lote-tree
<i>m.</i> later, eris	a brick	<i>f.</i> lucerna, æ	a candle
<i>n.</i> Latium, i	Latium	<i>f.</i> lues, is	pestilence
<i>m.</i> latomus, i	a stone cutter	<i>m.</i> lumbus, i	the loin
<i>f.</i> latrīa, æ	worship	<i>m.</i> lurco, ḍnis	a glutton
<i>m.</i> lebes, ḫtis	a caldron	<i>f.</i> luscinia, æ	a nightingale
<i>n.</i> legūmen, inis	pulse	<i>n.</i> luteum, i	{ the yolk of an egg
<i>m.</i> lembus, i	a fisher-boat	<i>c.</i> lynx, ncis	a lynx
<i>m.</i> lemures, um	hobgoblins	<i>f.</i> lyra, æ	a lyre
<i>m.</i> leno, ḍnis	a pimp		
<i>m.</i> lens, dis	a nit	<i>n.</i> macellum, i	a market
<i>f.</i> lens, tis	lentiles	<i>f.</i> maceria, æ	{ any wall inclos- ing grounds
<i>f.</i> lepra, æ	the leprosy	<i>m.</i> magnes, ḫtis	a loadstone
<i>m.</i> lethargus, i	a lethargy	<i>m.</i> magus, i	a magician
<i>m.</i> levir, iri	{ a brother-in-law	<i>f.</i> mala, æ	{ the ball of the cheek
<i>n.</i> lexicon, i	a dictionary	<i>f.</i> malacia, æ	stillness
<i>n.</i> licium, i	the woof	<i>m.</i> malleus, i	a hammer
<i>m.</i> lictor, ḍris	a lictor	<i>f.</i> malva, æ	mallows
<i>m.</i> lien, ḫnis	the milt		

<i>n.</i> mane	morning	<i>m.</i> mimus, <i>i</i>	a mimic
<i>m.</i> manes, <i>ium</i>	{ the souls of the dead	<i>f.</i> Minerva, <i>æ</i>	{ the goddess of wisdom
<i>c.</i> mango, <i>ōnis</i>	{ a slave merchant	<i>n.</i> minium, <i>i</i>	red lead
<i>m.</i> mannus, <i>i</i>	a nag	<i>m.</i> mirmillo, <i>ōnis</i>	a sword-player
<i>f.</i> mantica, <i>æ</i>	portmanteau	<i>f.</i> mitra, <i>æ</i>	a mitre
<i>f.</i> mappa, <i>æ</i>	a table napkin	<i>m.</i> modius, <i>i</i>	a bushel
<i>f.</i> margarita, <i>æ</i>	a pearl	<i>f.</i> monas, <i>adis</i>	a unit
<i>f.</i> marra, <i>æ</i>	a mattock	<i>f.</i> monēta, <i>æ</i>	money
<i>m.</i> Mars, <i>tis</i>	the god of war	<i>m.</i> monoceros, <i>ōtis</i>	{ a unicorn
<i>n.</i> marsupium, <i>i</i>	a pouch	<i>n.</i> monopolium, <i>i</i>	a monopoly
<i>m.</i> martyr, <i>yris</i>	a martyr	<i>n.</i> mortarium, <i>i</i>	a mortar
<i>m.</i> mas, <i>maris</i>	the male	<i>f.</i> morus, <i>i</i>	a mulberry-tree
<i>f.</i> massa, <i>æ</i>	a lump	<i>m.</i> macro, <i>ōnis</i>	a sword
<i>f.</i> matara, <i>æ</i>	a Gallic javelin	<i>m.</i> mucus, <i>i</i>	snot
<i>f.</i> matta, <i>æ</i>	a mat	<i>m.</i> mugil, <i>is</i>	a mullet-fish
<i>f.</i> matula, <i>æ</i>	a chamber-pot	<i>f.</i> multa, <i>or</i>	{ a fine
<i>f.</i> Matūta, <i>æ</i>	{ goddess of the morning	<i>m.</i> mulus, <i>i</i>	a mule
<i>f.</i> maza, <i>æ</i>	flummery	<i>f.</i> musca, <i>æ</i>	a fly
<i>n.</i> mausolēum, <i>i</i>	a tomb	<i>m.</i> mucus, <i>i</i>	moss
<i>f.</i> medulla, <i>æ</i>	marrow	<i>f.</i> myrica, <i>æ</i>	a tamarisk
<i>m.</i> melo, <i>ōnis</i>	a melon	<i>f.</i> myrrha, <i>æ</i>	myrrh
<i>n.</i> melos	melody	<i>f.</i> myrtus, <i>i</i>	a myrtle-tree
<i>f.</i> menda, <i>æ</i>	a blemish	<i>m.</i> mystes, <i>or</i>	{ a priest
<i>m.</i> mendicus, <i>i</i>	a beggar	<i>mysta, æ</i>	
<i>f.</i> merda, <i>æ</i>	ordure		
<i>f.</i> merga, <i>æ</i>	a pitchfork	<i>m.</i> nævus, <i>i</i>	a mole
<i>n.</i> metallum, <i>i</i>	metal	<i>m.</i> nanus, <i>i</i>	a dwarf
<i>f.</i> metamorphō-	{ sis, <i>is</i>	<i>m.</i> napus, <i>i</i>	a turnip
	sis	<i>f.</i> naris, <i>is</i>	the nostril
<i>n.</i> milium, <i>i</i>	millet seed	<i>f.</i> nassa, <i>æ</i>	a weel net
<i>m.</i> milvus, <i>or</i>	{ milvius	<i>m.</i> nasus, <i>or</i>	{ the nose
	kite	<i>nasum, i</i>	

<i>f.</i> nates, is	a buttock	<i>m.</i> pæan, ānis	a song of praise
<i>m.</i> nauci, gen.	a nut-shell	<i>m.</i> pædagōgus, i	a tutor
<i>f.</i> nausea, æ	sea sickness	<i>m.</i> pædor, īris	slovenliness
<i>m.</i> nebulo, īnis	{ an idle scoundrel	<i>f.</i> pænula, or	{ a riding-coat
<i>f.</i> nenia, or nænia, æ	{ a funeral song	penula, æ	
<i>f.</i> nicotiāna, æ	tobacco	<i>f.</i> pala, æ	a shovel
<i>m.</i> nidor, īris	savour	<i>f.</i> palæstra, æ	{ a wrestling school
<i>n.</i> nitrum, i	nitre	<i>n.</i> palatiūm, i	a palace
<i>m.</i> nothus, i	a bastard	<i>n.</i> palātūm, i	the palate
<i>f.</i> nugæ, īrum	trifles	<i>f.</i> palea, æ	chaff or straw
<i>f.</i> nurus, us	{ a daughter-in-law	<i>n.</i> palimpseston, i	a slate book
<i>m.</i> obelus, i	a spit	<i>f.</i> paliūrus, i	white thorn
<i>m.</i> obolus, i	{ an Athenian coin	<i>n.</i> pallium, i	a cloak
<i>f.</i> ocrea, æ	a boot	<i>f.</i> palpebra, æ	the eyelid
<i>f.</i> oda, æ	an ode	<i>m.</i> palūda, īrum	{ military standards
<i>f.</i> offa, æ	a morsel	<i>m.</i> pampinus, i	shoot of a vine
<i>f.</i> olla, æ	a pot	<i>m.</i> pannus, i	clothing
<i>m.</i> olor, īris	a swan	<i>c.</i> panthēra, æ	a panther
<i>n.</i> olus, eris	{ garden or pot herbs	<i>m.</i> papāver, eris	poppy
<i>f.</i> olympias, adis	an olympiad	<i>m.</i> <i>f.</i> papilio, īnis	a butterfly
<i>m.</i> Olympus, i	heaven	<i>f.</i> papula, æ	a pimple
<i>n.</i> omāsum, i	{ the paunch, a fat tripe	<i>f.</i> papȳrus, i	paper
<i>n.</i> opsonium, i	victuals	<i>f.</i> parabola, æ	a parable
<i>n.</i> organum, i	{ any instrument	<i>f.</i> paradīsus, i	paradise
<i>n.</i> orichalchum, i	fine brass	<i>m.</i> parasītus, i	a flatterer
<i>f.</i> ornus, i	a wild ash	<i>c.</i> passer, eris	a sparrow
<i>f.</i> ostrea, æ	an oyster	<i>f.</i> patina, æ	a pan
		<i>c.</i> pavo, īnis	a peacock
		<i>f.</i> paua, æ	a pause
		<i>f.</i> pelvis, is	a basin
		<i>f.</i> penuria, æ	want, scarcity
		<i>c.</i> <i>n.</i> peplus, i, or um, i	{ a robe*

* worn by goddesses.

<i>f.</i> <i>pera</i> , <i>æ</i>	a scrip	<i>f.</i> <i>piscis</i> , <i>is</i>	a fish
<i>f.</i> <i>perca</i> , <i>æ</i>	a perch	<i>n.</i> <i>pisum</i> , <i>i</i>	a pea
<i>c.</i> <i>perdix</i> , <i>īcis</i>	a partridge	<i>f.</i> <i>pituīta</i> , <i>æ</i>	phlegm
<i>f.</i> <i>pēriscelis</i> , <i>idis</i>	{ a sort of breeches	<i>f.</i> <i>placenta</i> , <i>æ</i>	a cake
<i>f.</i> <i>perna</i> , <i>æ</i>	{ a gammon of bacon	<i>n.</i> <i>plagium</i> , <i>i</i>	manstealing
<i>f.</i> <i>pero</i> , <i>ōnis</i>	a sort of shoe	<i>f.</i> <i>platanus</i> , <i>i</i>	a plane-tree
<i>c.</i> <i>persōna</i> , <i>æ</i>	a person	<i>f.</i> <i>platea</i> , <i>æ</i>	a broad street
<i>f.</i> <i>pertica</i> , <i>æ</i>	{ a measuring staff	<i>n.</i> <i>plectrum</i> , <i>i</i>	{ a bow or quill*
<i>m.</i> <i>pessulus</i> , <i>i</i>	a bar	<i>f.</i> <i>pleiades</i> , <i>um</i>	seven stars
<i>m.</i> <i>petaso</i> , <i>ōnis</i>	a leg of pork	<i>m.</i> <i>plinthus</i> , <i>i</i>	{ the base of a pillar
<i>m.</i> <i>petasus</i> , <i>i</i>	a broad hat	<i>m.</i> <i>pluteus</i> , <i>i</i>	{ a press for books
<i>f.</i> <i>petra</i> , <i>æ</i>	a rock	<i>f.</i> <i>podagra</i> , <i>æ</i>	the gout
<i>f.</i> <i>phalanx</i> , <i>ngis</i>	a squadron	<i>m.</i> <i>poēta</i> , <i>æ</i>	a poet
<i>f.</i> <i>phalēræ</i> , <i>ārum</i>	trappings	<i>f.</i> <i>polenta</i> , <i>æ</i>	malt
<i>f.</i> <i>pharetra</i> , <i>æ</i>	a quiver	<i>n.</i> <i>pollen</i> , <i>inis</i>	fine flour
<i>n.</i> <i>pharmacum</i> , <i>i</i>	a drug	<i>f.</i> <i>pompa</i> , <i>æ</i>	pomp
<i>c.</i> <i>phasēlus</i> , <i>i</i>	a galley	<i>m.</i> <i>popa</i> , <i>æ</i>	{ a butcher priest†
<i>f.</i> <i>phiala</i> , <i>æ</i>	a vial	<i>m.</i> <i>poples</i> , <i>itis</i>	{ the ham of the leg
<i>m.</i> <i>philosophus</i> , <i>i</i>	a philosopher	<i>m.</i> <i>porcus</i> , <i>i</i>	a pig
<i>n.</i> <i>philtra</i> , <i>ōrum</i>	love-charms	<i>n.</i> <i>porrum</i> , <i>i</i>	a leek
<i>c.</i> <i>phoca</i> , <i>æ</i>	a sea-calf	<i>m.</i> <i>porus</i> , <i>i</i>	a pore
<i>m.</i> <i>Phœbus</i> , <i>i</i>	the sun	<i>m.</i> <i>postis</i> , <i>is</i>	a doorpost
<i>f.</i> <i>physis</i> , <i>eos</i>	nature	<i>m.</i> <i>præco</i> , <i>ōnis</i>	a common crier
<i>f.</i> <i>pica</i> , <i>æ</i>	a magpie	<i>n.</i> <i>prædium</i> , <i>i</i>	a farm
<i>m.</i> <i>picus</i> , <i>i</i>	a woodpecker	<i>m.</i> <i>præs</i> , <i>dis</i>	a surety
<i>f.</i> <i>pila</i> , <i>æ</i>	a square pillar	<i>f.</i> <i>præstigiae</i> , <i>ārum</i>	{ juggling tricks
<i>m.</i> <i>pileus</i> , <i>i</i>	a cap	<i>m.</i> <i>prætor</i> , <i>ōris</i>	a judge
<i>n.</i> <i>pilum</i> , <i>i</i>	a javelin	<i>m.</i> <i>presbyter</i> , <i>eri</i>	an elder
<i>m.</i> <i>pincerna</i> , <i>æ</i>	a cup-bearer	<i>m.</i> <i>privignus</i> , <i>i</i>	a son-in-law
<i>f.</i> <i>pinna</i> , <i>æ</i>	a pinion		
<i>n.</i> <i>piper</i> , <i>eris</i>	pepper		
<i>m.</i> <i>pirāta</i> , <i>æ</i>	a pirate		

* wherewith to play on an instrument. † i. e. who slew the sacrifice

<i>f.</i> proboscis, idis	} an elephant's trunk	<i>m.</i> raphanus, i	a radish
<i>m.</i> prologus, i		<i>f.</i> religio, ōnis	religion
<i>n.</i> proœmium, i	a prologue	<i>m.</i> ren, enis	the reins
<i>m.</i> prophēta, æ	a preface	<i>f.</i> resīna, æ	rosin
<i>m.</i> propōla, æ	a prophet	<i>f.</i> restis, is	a rope
<i>f.</i> prosodia, æ	a huckster	<i>m.</i> rhamnus, i	buckthorn
<i>f.</i> pruīna, æ	prosody	<i>f.</i> rheda, æ	a cart
<i>f.</i> pruīna, æ	hoar frost	<i>m.</i> rhetor, oris	a rhetorician
<i>f.</i> pruna, æ	live coal	<i>n.</i> rheuma, atis	rheum
<i>f.</i> prunus, i	a plum-tree	<i>f.</i> rhīna, æ	skate-fish
<i>c.</i> psittacus, i	a parrot	<i>m.</i> rhythmus, i	rhyme
<i>f.</i> ptisana, æ	ptisan	<i>f.</i> rixa, æ	a quarrel
<i>m.</i> pulex, icis	a flea	<i>m.</i> rubus, i	a bramble
<i>m.</i> pullus, i	any young	<i>f.</i> rudis, is	a wand
<i>m.</i> pulmo, ōnis	the lungs	<i>n.</i> rudus, eris	rubbish
<i>f.</i> pulpa, æ	pulp	<i>f.</i> runcīna, æ	a saw or plane
<i>n.</i> pulpitum, i	a pulpit	<i>m.</i> ruscus, i	butchers-broom
<i>f.</i> puls, tis	water-gruel	<i>f.</i> ruta, æ	the herb rue
<i>n.</i> pulvīnar āris	a bolster	<i>n.</i> sabbatum, i	the sabbath
<i>c.</i> pumex, icis	a pumice-stone	<i>n.</i> sabulum, i	small sand
<i>m.</i> pupus, i	a puppet	<i>f.</i> saburra, æ	ballast
<i>n.</i> pus, uris	putrid matter	<i>n.</i> saccharum, i	sugar
<i>m.</i> pusus, i	a child	<i>f.</i> sagīna, æ	stuffing
<i>m.</i> puteus, i	a draw-well	<i>n.</i> sagum, i	a soldier's cloak
<i>f.</i> pyra, æ	a funeral pile	<i>f.</i> salebra, æ	a rugged way
<i>f.</i> pyramis, idis	a pyramid	<i>f.</i> salīva, æ	spittle
<i>m.</i> pyrōpus, i	an opal	<i>f.</i> saliunca, æ	lavender
<i>f.</i> pyrus, i	a pear-tree	<i>m.</i> salmo, ōnis	a salmon
<i>f.</i> pyxis, idis	a gallipot	<i>n.</i> salum, i	the sea
<i>m.</i> qualus, i	a twig basket	<i>f.</i> sambūca, æ	a dulcimer
<i>f.</i> quisquiliæ, ārum	} sweepings	<i>f.</i> sambūcus, i	an alder-tree
<i>m.</i> rabula, æ	a wrangler	<i>n.</i> sandalium, i	a sandal
<i>m.</i> ramex, icis	a rupture	<i>f.</i> sanies, ēi	putrid blood
<i>f.</i> rana, æ	a frog	<i>f.</i> sanna, æ	a scoff
<i>f.</i> rapa, æ	a turnip		

<i>m. sapo, ōnis</i>	soap	<i>n. scruta, ōrūm</i>	lumber
<i>f. sapphrus, i</i>	a sapphire	<i>m. scurra, æ</i>	a buffoon
<i>f. sarcina, æ</i>	a truss	<i>f. scutica, æ</i>	a whip
<i>f. sardonyx, ychis</i>	a sardonyx	<i>m. scyphus, i</i>	a bowl
<i>f. sarissa, æ</i>	a long spear	<i>n. secāle, is</i>	rye
<i>n. sarrācum, i</i>	a waggon	<i>f. sentīna, æ</i>	a sink or drain
<i>f. sartāgo, inis</i>	a frying-pan	<i>f. sera, æ</i>	a lock
<i>m. satelles, itis</i>	{ a lifeguard- man	<i>m. sericum, i</i>	silk
<i>m. satrapa, æ</i>	a viceroy	<i>f. serra, æ</i>	a saw
<i>f. satyra, sati- ra, æ</i>	{ a satire	<i>m. serum, i</i>	whey
<i>m. satyrus, i</i>	a satyr	<i>m. sevum, se- bum, i</i>	{ suet
<i>f. scala, æ</i>	a ladder	<i>m. sexus, us</i>	the sex
<i>n. scamnum, i</i>	a bench	<i>f. sibylla, æ</i>	a sibyl
<i>n. scaphium, i</i>	a chamber-pot	<i>f. sica, æ</i>	a dagger
<i>f. scapula, æ</i>	{ the shoulder blade	<i>n. siler, eris</i>	an osier
<i>m. scarus, i</i>	the scare fish	<i>f. silīgo, inis</i>	a kind of corn
<i>f. scheda, æ</i>	a scroll	<i>f. siliqua, æ</i>	a husk
<i>m. scipio, ōnis</i>	a walking-staff	<i>f. simila, æ</i>	flour
<i>m. scirpus, i</i>	a bulrush	<i>n. sināpi,</i>	mustard
<i>n. serpyllum, i</i>	wild thyme	<i>f. sindon, onis</i>	fine linen
<i>m. sciūrus, i</i>	a squirrel	<i>f. siphō, ōnis</i>	a syringe
<i>m. scobs, obis</i>	filings	<i>f. siren, ēnis</i>	a siren
<i>n. scoenum, i</i>	mire	<i>m. Sirius, i</i>	the dog-star
<i>f. scopæ, ārum</i>	a broom	<i>n. sistrum, i</i>	a timbrel
<i>m. scopus, i</i>	{ a mark to shoot at	<i>m. soccus, i</i>	a sort of shoe*
<i>m. scorpio, ōnis</i>	{ a scorpion	<i>m. socer, eri</i>	a father-in-law
<i>scorpius, i</i>		<i>c. sodālis, is</i>	a companion
<i>f. scortum, i</i>	a whore	<i>m. sophos, so- phus, i</i>	{ a wise man
<i>n. scrinium, i</i>	a casket	<i>m. sorex, icis</i>	a rat
<i>f. scrobs, obis</i>	a ditch	<i>m. spado, ōnis</i>	an eunuch
<i>m. scrupus, i</i>	a sharp stone	<i>m. sparus, i</i>	a small dart
		<i>f. sphæra, æ</i>	a sphere
		<i>m. spinther, eris</i>	a buckle

* worn by comedians.

<i>f.</i> spira, æ	a wreath	<i>m.</i> subulo, ōnis	a piper
<i>m.</i> splen, enis	the spleen	<i>n.</i> succinum, i	amber
<i>f.</i> spongia, æ	a sponge	<i>f.</i> sudes, is	a stake
<i>f.</i> sporta, æ	a bird-cage	<i>m.</i> surculus, i	a sprig
<i>f.</i> squilla, æ	a lobster	<i>f.</i> symbola, æ	{ share of a reck- oning
<i>n.</i> stadium, i	a furlong	<i>n.</i> symbolum, i	a token
<i>n.</i> stamen, inis	fibres of plants	<i>f.</i> sympho-	{ concert in mu- sic
<i>n.</i> stannum, i	pewter	<i>n.</i> symposi-	{ a drinking to- gether
<i>f.</i> statēra, æ	{ Roman ba- lance	<i>f.</i> synagōga, æ	a synagogue
<i>n.</i> stemma, atis	a stem	<i>f.</i> syntaxis, eos	syntax
<i>n.</i> stercus, oris	dung	<i>n.</i> syrma, atis	train of a gown
<i>n.</i> stigma, atis	{ a mark of in- famy	<i>n.</i> systēma, atis	a system
<i>m.</i> stilus, stylus, i	a pen	<i>f.</i> tæda, teda,	{ a torch used at weddings
<i>m.</i> stipes, itis	a stake	<i>f.</i> taenia, æ	a wreath
<i>f.</i> stiria, æ	a hanging drop	<i>n.</i> talentum, i	a talent
<i>f.</i> stiva, æ	the plough tail	<i>f.</i> talpa, æ	a mole
<i>f.</i> stola, æ	a long robe	<i>m.</i> talus, i	the ankle
<i>m.</i> stolo, ōnis	a shoot or twig	<i>m.</i> tapes, ētis	tapestry
<i>m.</i> stomachus, i	the stomach	<i>f.</i> taxus, i	the yew-tree
<i>m.</i> strabo, ōnis	{ one that is gog- gle-eyed	<i>n.</i> temētum, i	strong wine
<i>n.</i> stratagēma,	{ a stratagem	<i>m.</i> temo, ōnis	{ the pole of a coach
atis		<i>f.</i> terebra, æ	a piercer
<i>f.</i> strena, æ	{ a new year's gift	<i>m.</i> termes, itis	a twig
<i>c.</i> strix, igis	a screech owl	<i>n.</i> tesqua, ōrum	rough places
<i>f.</i> struma, æ	a wen	<i>f.</i> tessera, æ	a die or tally
<i>f.</i> stupa, æ	tow	<i>m.</i> thalamus, i	{ a bride-cham- ber
<i>n.</i> stuprum, i	whoredom	<i>f.</i> theca, æ	a sheath
<i>c.</i> sturnus, i	a starling	<i>n.</i> thema, atis	a theme
<i>m.</i> Styx, ygis	a river in hell	<i>m.</i> theologus, i	a divine
<i>n.</i> suber, eris	cork	<i>f.</i> thermæ, ārum	hot baths
<i>f.</i> sublica, æ	{ a pile driven into		
	water		
<i>f.</i> subucula, æ	a shirt		

<i>m.</i> tholus, i	a vaulted roof	<i>n.</i> tropæum, i	a trophy
<i>m.</i> thorax, ācis	the breast	<i>f.</i> trutina, æ	a balance
<i>m.</i> thronus, i	a throne	<i>n.</i> tuber, eris	a knob in trees
<i>m.</i> thynnus, i	a tunny fish	<i>f.</i> tuber, eris	a tuber-tree
<i>m.</i> thyrsus, i	{ Bacchus's spear	<i>f.</i> turdus, i	a thrush
<i>f.</i> tiāra, æ tiāras, æ	} a turban	<i>f.</i> turtur, uris	a turtle-dove
<i>m.</i> tignus, i	} a rafter	<i>f.</i> tussis, is	a cough
<i>n.</i> tignum, i		<i>n.</i> tympanum, i	a drum
<i>c.</i> tigris, idis	a tiger	<i>n.</i> vaccinium, i	a hyacinth
<i>f.</i> tilia, æ	a lime-tree	<i>f.</i> vagīna, æ	a scabbard
<i>f.</i> tinea, æ	a moth	<i>f.</i> vannus, i	{ a fan to win- now corn
<i>m.</i> tiro, tyro, ūnis	a novice	<i>f.</i> vappa, æ	palled wine *
<i>f.</i> titio, ūnis	a firebrand	<i>f.</i> varix, īcis	{ a swollen vein in the leg
<i>m.</i> titulus, i	a title	<i>m.</i> vas, adis	bail
<i>m.</i> tomus, i	a volume	<i>m.</i> veles, itis	{ a light-armed soldier
<i>m.</i> topāzus, i	a topaz	<i>m.</i> veper, pris	a brier
<i>m.</i> tophus, i	a sand stone	<i>f.</i> verbēna, æ	verbain
<i>m.</i> toreuta, æ	a turner	<i>m.</i> verres, is	a boar pig
<i>m.</i> tornus, i	{ a turner's wheel	<i>f.</i> verrūca, æ	a wart
<i>n.</i> toxicum, i	venom	<i>m.</i> vervex, īcis	a wether-sheep
<i>f.</i> tragedia, æ	a tragedy	<i>f.</i> vesīca, æ	a bladder
<i>f.</i> tragula, æ	a javelin	<i>f.</i> vespa, æ	a wasp
<i>m.</i> tribulus, i	a thistle	<i>m.</i> vestibulum, i	a porch
<i>f.</i> tricæ, ārum	{ hairs on birds' feet	<i>m.</i> vibex, īcis	{ the mark of a blow
<i>n.</i> triclinium, i	{ bed to sit on at table	<i>m.</i> vicia, æ	a vetch
<i>m.</i> trio, ūnis	a plough ox	<i>f.</i> victima, æ	a victim
<i>n.</i> tripodium, i	a dance	<i>f.</i> villa, æ	{ a country- house
<i>n.</i> triticum, i	wheat	<i>f.</i> viola, æ	a violet
<i>f.</i> trochlea, æ	a pulley	<i>f.</i> vipera, æ	a viper
<i>m.</i> trochus, i	a boy's top		

* also a spendthrift.

<i>n.</i> virus, i	poison	<i>f.</i> urina, æ	urine
<i>m.</i> viscus, i	birdlime	<i>f.</i> urna, æ	{ a pitcher or pot, an urn
<i>m.</i> vitellus, i	{ the yolk of an egg	<i>m.</i> ursus, i	a he-bear
<i>m.</i> vitricus, i	a step-father	<i>m.</i> uter, tris	a bladder
<i>m.</i> vitulus, i	a calf	<i>c.</i> vulpes, is	a fox
<i>f.</i> uligo, inis	moistness	<i>m.</i> vultur, uris	a vulture
<i>f.</i> ulmus, i	the elm-tree		
<i>f.</i> ulna, æ	an ell	<i>f.</i> xenium, i	{ a gift to a stranger
<i>f.</i> ulva, æ	sea-weed	<i>n.</i> xystum, i	{ a place of ex- ercise
<i>f.</i> ulula, æ	an owl		
<i>m.</i> umbilicus, i	the navel		
<i>m.</i> umbo, ḍnis	{ the boss of a buckler	<i>m.</i> zelus, i	zeal
<i>f.</i> uncia, æ	{ an ounce or inch	<i>n.</i> zenith	the zenith
<i>f.</i> unio, ḍnis	a sort of pearl	<i>f.</i> zeta, æ	a stove
<i>f.</i> vola, æ	{ the hollow of the hand	<i>n.</i> zingiber, eris	ginger
<i>m.</i> urceus, i	a pitcher	<i>m.</i> zodiacus, i	the zodiac
		<i>f.</i> zona, æ	a girdle
		<i>n.</i> zythum, i	beer or ale

THE GENDERS

of the foregoing Substantives can be ascertained by the Rules given in the Introduction, subject to the following exceptions.

Acer, <i>n.</i>	cudo, <i>m.</i>	piper, <i>n.</i>
acinaçes, <i>m.</i>	culex, <i>m.</i>	pollen, <i>n.</i>
acus, <i>f.</i>	diametros, <i>f.</i>	poples, <i>m.</i>
adamas, <i>m.</i>	eos, <i>f.</i>	pulex, <i>m.</i>
ador, <i>n.</i>	epos, <i>n.</i>	pumex, <i>c.</i>
aēdon, <i>f.</i>	etymon, <i>n.</i>	ramex, <i>m.</i>
alvus, <i>f.</i>	follis, <i>m.</i>	sapphirus, <i>f.</i>
ames, <i>m.</i>	fornix, <i>m.</i>	scipio, <i>m.</i>
anatomè, <i>f.</i>	glis, <i>m.</i>	scorpio, <i>m.</i>
antidotus, <i>f.</i>	gnomon, <i>m.</i>	scrobs, <i>c.</i>
axis, <i>m.</i>	grossos, <i>c.</i>	siler, <i>c.</i>
bombyx, <i>m.</i>	gryps, <i>m.</i>	sindon, <i>f.</i>
boreas, <i>m.</i>	halex, <i>n.</i>	sorex, <i>m.</i>
byssus, <i>f.</i>	hallux, <i>m.</i>	spinther, <i>n.</i>
callis, <i>m.</i>	halo, <i>f.</i>	stipes, <i>m.</i>
canalis, <i>c.</i>	hydrops, <i>m.</i>	suber, <i>n.</i>
cordis, <i>m.</i>	inguen, <i>n.</i>	tapes, <i>m.</i>
caulex, <i>m.</i>	larix, <i>c.</i>	termes, <i>m.</i>
chalybs, <i>m.</i>	lebes, <i>m.</i>	thorax, <i>m.</i>
chaos, <i>n.</i>	linter, <i>c.</i>	titio, <i>m.</i>
cicer, <i>n.</i>	lotos, <i>c.</i>	tuber, <i>n.</i>
clunis, <i>c.</i>	magnes, <i>m.</i>	varix, <i>c.</i>
colus, <i>c.</i>	molos, <i>n.</i>	vibex, <i>m.</i>
comēta, <i>m.</i>	mugil, <i>m.</i>	unio, <i>m.</i>
corbis, <i>c.</i>	papāver, <i>n.</i>	zingiber, <i>n.</i>
cos, <i>f.</i>	papȳrus, <i>f.</i>	

ADDITIONAL ADJECTIVES.

Assus, a, um	roasted	glaber, bra, brum	without hair
azymus, a, um	unleavened	glaucus, a, um	gray
balbus, a, um	stammering	hirtus, a, um	rough
blæsus, a, um	lisping	hispidus, a, um	bristly
bucerus, a, um	horned	industrius, a, um	industrious
coelebs, bis	unmarried	lævus, a, um	smooth
cœruleus, a, um	azure	lascivus, a, um	wanton
camurus, a, um	crooked	limus, a, um	askew
cassus, a, um	void	lippus, a, um	blear-eyed
catholicus, a, um	universal	liquus, a, um	asquint
cicur, uris	tame	lucus, a, um	blind of one eye
creperus, a, um	doubtful	manifestus, a, um	manifest
deter, era, erum	bad	mustus, a, um	new
dius, a, um	divine	mutilus, a, um	maimed
eōus, a, um	eastern	necessē, <i>indecl.</i>	necessary
exoticus, a, um	exotic	nequam, <i>indecl.</i>	wicked
exterus, a, um	foreign	nimius, a, um	too much
fatuus, a, um	silly	obēsus, a, um	fat
faustus, a, um	lucky	pætus, a, um	pink-eyed
flaccus, a, um	flaccid	pernix, īcis	swift
furvus, a, um	swarthy	perperus, a, um	rash
fuscus, a, um	brown	perpes, etis	perpetual
gilvus, a, um	of flesh colour	procērus, a, um	tall

prorsus, a, um	straight	serius, a, um	serious
pullus, a, um	russet	sesqui, <i>indecl.</i>	one and half
punicus, a, um	red as scarlet	simus, a, um	flat-nosed
purus, a, um	pure	sospes, itis	safe
pygmæus, a, um	small	spurcus, a, um	filthy
repens, ntis	sudden	spurius, a, um	spurious
rufus, a, um	reddish	stolidus, a, um	foolish
russus, a, um	{ of carnation colour	sudus, a, um	unclouded
		synonymus, a, um	synonymous
salax, ācis	wanton	vafer, fra, frum	crafty
scævus, a, um	left	valgus, a, um	bow-legged
scambus, a, um	bow-legged	varus, a, um	bandy-legged
segnis, is	sluggish	veges, etis	lively

ADDITIONAL VERBS.

Autumo, avi	to suppose	foeteo, ui	to stink
ave, defect.	all hail	frio, avi	to crumble
		futio, ivi	to blab
balo, avi	to bleat	futo, avi	to blame
baptizo, avi	to baptize		
blatero, avi	to babble	gannio, ivi	to whine
ſtuo, ui	to stuff	garrio, ivi	to prattle
cambio, psi	to barter	glisco, — ēre	to grow fat
caro, — ēre	to card	gloco, —	to cluck
castro, avi	to geld	glubo, ui	to flay
cedo, defect.	grant it	glutio, ivi	to swallow
ceveo, evi	to wag the tail	hirrio, —	to snarl
cilleo, —	to twinkle		
clepo, psi	to steal	jento, avi	to breakfast
clueo, —	to begin	indāgo, avi	to search
comessor, atus	to revel	inquino, avi	to stain
condio, ivi	to season	instigo, —	to instigate
crocio, ivi	to croak	irrito, avi	to irritate
cucubo, avi	to whoop		
		labo, — are	to totter
delibuo, ui	to anoint	leo, evi	to anoint
depso, ui	to knead	ligurio, ivi	to eat deliciously
diribeo, ui	to count over	lingo, nxi	to lick
dolo, avi	to hew	lito, avi	to atone
duco, avi	to govern	liveo, —	to be livid
ejulo, avi	to howl	marceo, ui	to pine away
emio, ivi	to adorn	mingo, nxi	to make water
exentero, avi	to disembowel	mucoe, ui	to be mouldy
farcio, si	to cram	mulgeo, lsi	to milk

ADDITIONAL VERBS.

neo, evi	to spin	scabo, bi	to scratch
†nideo, —	to shine	scalpo, psi	to claw
ningo, nxi	to snow	scateo, —	to bubble up
occo, avi	to harrow	screo, avi	to retch
operio, ivi	to close	sculpo, psi	to carve
palpo, avi	to caress	sedo, avi	to allay
pavio, ivi	to pave	serpo, psi	to creep
pedo, pepedi	to expel wind	†sipo, — are	to sprinkle
pilo, avi	to rot	spuo, ui	to spit
pipio, ivi	to peep	†stauro, avi	to make new
plango, nxi	to resound	sternuo, ui	to sneeze
proco, — are	to woo	sterto, ui	to snort
propino, avi	to drink to one	strangulo, avi	to strangle
prurio, ivi	to itch	sugo, xi	to suck
psallo, alli	to sing	†tamino, avi	to defile
puteo, ui	to stink	†telo, — are	to drive away
putreo, ui	to rot	temero, are	to profane
ranceo, ui	to be rancid	tinnio, ivi	to tingle
ringor, —	to fret	titillo, avi	to tickle
rudo, di	to bray	titubo, avi	to stammer
rugio, ivi	to roar	vacillo, avi	to waver
†frugo, — ēre	to belch	vagio, ivi	to cry
runco, avi	to weed	vapulo, avi	to be beaten
sarcio, si	to patch	vegeo, evi	to grow
†sarpo, psi	to prune	vergo, — ēre	to verge to
sarrio, ivi	to rake	vieo, evi	to tie with twigs
		vitupero, avi	to blame

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* Observe the words in italics are derivatives.

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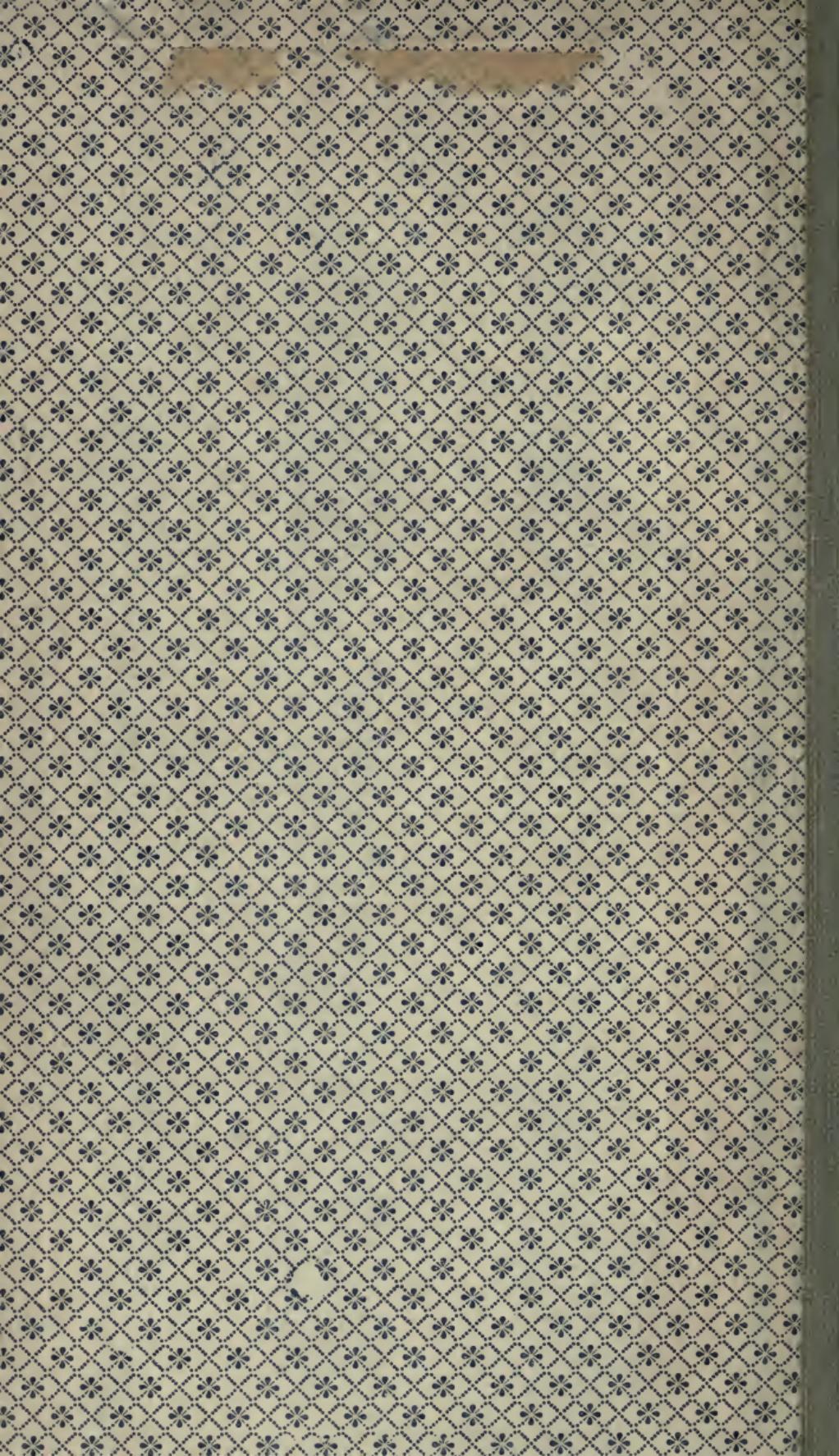
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